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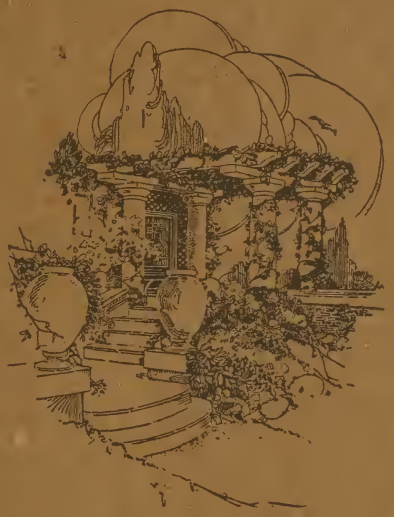
BLUE GRASS NURSERIES



H·F·HILLENMEYER & SONS.
LEXINGTON-KENTUCKY

FALL 1923 SPRING 1924

Born 1841

Our Personal Message

We believe that the loyalty of patronage is the most valuable asset in our business. This continuity of buying and the confident recommendation of us to prospective purchasers certainly make it so.

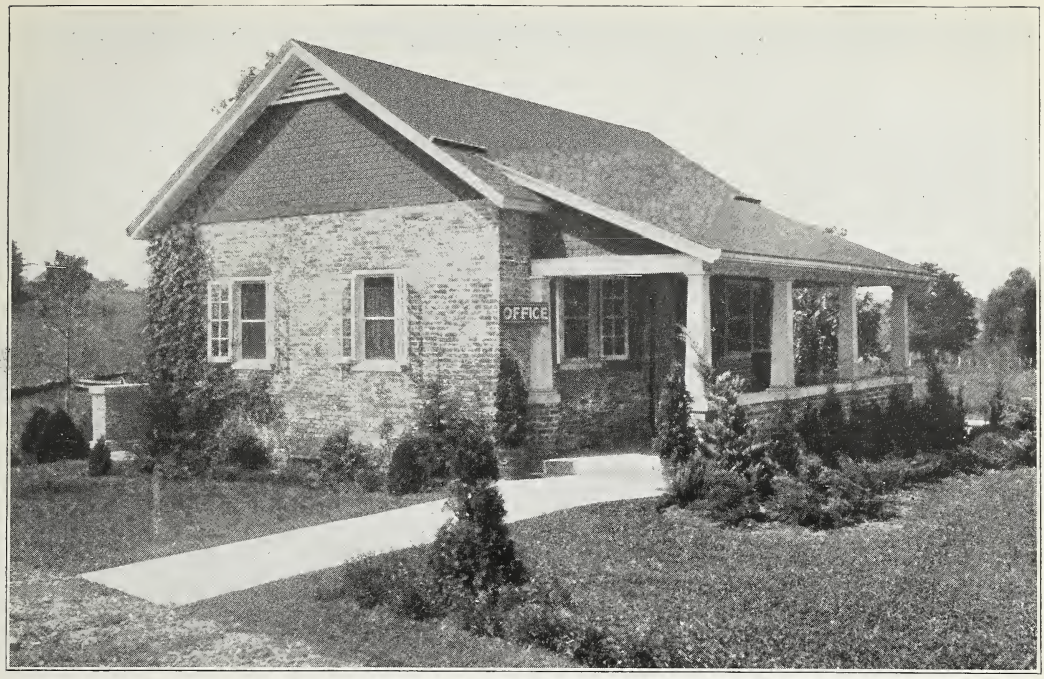
For eighty-two years we have been sending our patrons good nursery stock for their money and besides have been vitally interested in the satisfaction our trees and plants give.

We could not have developed our large acreage nor could we enjoy such liberal patronage were it not for this treatment.

Thanks to you, old patrons, and to the prospective buyer we can only say

Try Hillenmeyer's Next Time!

Hale and Hearty and Still Growing—1923



OUR OFFICE

This is an old building "done over." We took a little of our medicine and made it home-like and inviting. Come right in (before planting season if possible) and let us talk over your planting requirements.

The Reliability, Experience and Qualifications of Our Organization and Stock Briefly Told

We are financially responsible. Investi gate us through any local bank or business house.

Continuous nursery operations here since 1841 are assuring evidence of our stability.

A trained corps of men, long in our employment, insures well grown and correctly handled stock.

Being the third generation of nurserymen, we can, without undue boast, offer you real practical Horticultural advice.

Our facilities for growing stock include a large acreage of fine land, equipped with modern and special tools of all descriptions.

Our packing house and storage cellars are the largest in the South. All stock handled under roof which means no drying out before shipment.

ARE YOU PURCHASING NURSERY STOCK WITH THE SAME CARE AS EXERCISED IN BUYING THINGS THAT DON'T LAST HALF AS LONG?

Location

We are three miles from the center of Lexington. Take Georgetown road. Nurseries, office and warehouse prominently marked. Visitors always welcome.

This picture was taken last year when we were budding these peach trees. There were something like sixty thousand in this block, and in every stock we slipped a bud three inches from the ground, changing the worthless seedling to a named variety. This spring we cut off the tops, so the bud would develop and on the next page you have the result.

Our Definite Policies That There May Be No Misunderstandings

Agents. We employ no agents or solicitors. No one is authorized to represent himself as such. Ours has been a "direct to the planter idea", in this way eliminating the Agent with his usual promises that too frequently fail to materialize, and the excessive prices they must charge.

Replacements. All the stock we sell is more or less of a perishable nature and for this reason we cannot guarantee it to grow. Delay in transit, improper care after receiving, undue exposure during planting, improper setting, failure to prune, impoverished or unadapted soils, disease and injury as well as subsequent care and attention are all beyond our actual control; any one or a combination of these circumstances may cause a tree to die regardless of the vigor and vitality it may possess when shipped. If therefore, by any chance the stock sent you is not received in good condition, please advise us at once as any adjustment or correction must be made promptly in order to ascertain the real cause of such complaint. Where the fault is ours we will replace on satisfactory representation within seven days after stock is received. No replacements of stock lost by forwarders can be made, although we pledge our assistance in the recovery of claim from the transportation companies.

Guarantee. We exercise every care in propagation, digging and packing and believe every tree we send out to be true to name and description. In our many years of business we have had practically no replacements to do because of our care in filling all orders. **If however, there is a case of mis-labeling, we will on proper proof, replace such trees with ones of the correct variety or refund the original purchase price, and beyond this we assume no responsibility.**

Substitution. Very frequently we find a variety is exhausted and in such a case we invariably substitute the nearest variety marking same **true to name.** All order blanks have a space designated in which to mark in case no substitution will be permitted. Unless so instructed we will use our judgment in making any necessary changes.

Terms. Our terms are understood cash with order unless through other arrangement credit has been provided for. All prices quoted in this catalogue are net except where credit is extended, then a charge for packing (10 per cent) to cover the cost of time and material is added to the account. Be sure to send remittance, any way you choose, to save this substantial discount.

Forwarding. When ordering from us please specify how you want your order shipped. Express packages over 300 pounds will not be accepted nor will parcel post packages whose combined length and circumference exceeds 84 inches. Those items that can safely be sent via parcel post are so indicated, we charge 10 per cent additional to cover postage, payable only at the time of order. When you are in doubt as to the best method of forwarding or do not instruct, we shall use our own judgment.

"They were a wonderfully fine lot of trees, have never seen a better looking lot. I was equally as well pleased with all the shrubs. They were such strong, vigorous, healthy looking specimens. You certainly do send out most excellent nursery stock and we both want to thank you for sending us such excellent things and for the personal interest you have given our orders."—R. T. Q., Danville, Ky.

"The trees and grape vines which the writer procured from you last fall have been growing beautifully. It gives me pleasure to speak a good word for the quality of stock which I have received from you."—M. G. T., Knoxville, Tenn.

Picture taken in July and with two and a half months yet to grow. Won't they be fine trees? And true to name, we guarantee it. They are already larger than a great many others' trees when sold. Still we know how to grow them and have wonderful soil here in the Blue Grass for all nursery stock.

Index of Contents

Complete Index Page 48.

We receive numerous inquiries that are answered in our catalog. Look through this index of contents as it may save you the trouble of writing.

Arrangement of Ornamental Plants 16
Cultivation 4
Causes of failure 4
Distances to plant 4
Guarantee to grow 2
How to handle trees on arrival 3
How to plant 3
How to prune 4
Policies 2
Replacements 2
Spraying 4
Substitution 2
What to plant 17

Brief Planting Instructions

We send out planting instructions with each order. Some cultural hints are given under each heading throughout the catalog. Briefly this is what you should do—

1. On arrival of trees, place in a protected place, keeping moist if held for a day only, else bury roots in ground at once.
2. Pruning is necessary. General rule is to cut off one-half to two-thirds the length of the lateral branches. This balances loss of root system necessary in digging the tree. Remove all label wires.
3. Plant carefully. Dig ample holes to take roots without crowding. Plant not more than an inch or two deeper than they formerly stood. Work fine soil into the roots, be sure there are no air pockets and tamp earth solid to insure contact with every root. Water, if possible, before applying the top three inches.
4. Mulching or cultivation is necessary if good growth is expected. Both conserve the moisture, which is very essential.
5. Wrapping of the bodies up to where the branches start with burlap to protect the trunks from the blistering sun is advised.
6. Watering. Sprinkling and spraying are of little value during times of drought. Remember the roots of most plants are buried 8 to 18 inches in the soil and it takes a good soaking to reach them. Let the hose run slowly for an hour or so—it pays.

"Enclosed herewith is check in the sum of $1,500.60, covering your statement of July 2nd. I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your attention to orders. Everything is coming along nicely."—D. G. HUNTINGTON, W. Va.

"The shrubs, plants, etc., arrived very promptly. I find this promptness unusual in nurserymen and on this account as well as of your splendid stock, I am sending you a 'repeat order' at once."—Forest Hill Farm, Pleasureville, Ky.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

This has been for years a most important feature of our nursery. A long experience in this section places us in a particularly advantageous position to suggest what to plant. Our catalogue of varieties shows those substantial and reliable sorts tried, tested and found satisfactory. Thousands of orchards are found today to bear this testimony and annually more are being planted.

The possibilities of orcharding are great, for the country is not developing a surplus of fruit neither is it being over-planted. Distribution to the consumer has proven the greatest cost to the grower. In every section, on every farm, there is a suitable location for an orchard. These spots now unproftable can be made to yield large returns. Quantity and quality will be the result of a few years of good and not necessarily expert attention. Rapid maturity and great harvests follow proper cultural methods.

Some of the common reasons for failure are: Unsatisfactory location, impoverished soil, unprepared areas, unsuited or too many varieties, unhealthy trees, poor planting, failure to prune at planting time, inability to mulch or cultivate as needed and the omitting of control methods for disease and insects.

Planting an Orchard

Location. Select a site for your orchard on high ground, so as to escape the frequent late frosts that prove injurious in the low lands. Soil preparation in the way of crop rotation and added fertility prove good investments. If you have choice of exposure, a northern or western slope is preferred. Soil not robbed of its fertility, properly tilled and in a physical condition to receive a grain crop will produce much better results than when trees are set in impoverished fields, barren wastes, planted in "post holes" and no further attention given.

Two types of orchard are planted, commercial and home. The requisites of the former we will not mention here, except to say that we have too few. The planter is usually familiar with his conditions and at any time we will cheerfully give any advice that we can. The home orchard should be planted with an idea of a succession of fruit. An ideal selection as to season would be, 15 per cent summer, 25 per cent fall and 60 per cent winter varieties when applied to apples. Peach varieties that mature in midseason and cherries of the earlier and sour types are suggested to predominate in a home orchard. The other fruits should be selected to meet individual requirements. Choose standard varieties or if not familiar with the names we will assist you. Then make a map of your orchard, so failures can be correctly replanted. Start nearest the home with the summer varieties, follow in succession with the fall and then plant the late maturing, as these should not contain many varieties but rather more trees of fewer sorts. The reason is obvious as picking, sorting, marketing and storing is made easier and more profitable.

For economy of space the "filler system" is frequently advisable, i. e. those trees that mature quickly can be planted between the permanent ones, the idea being to remove them when they have spent themselves or are crowding those of longer life. Peaches especially are recommended though plums, some varieties of apples, and cherries, may be used.

Planting. Read carefully "Planting Instructions" on page 3 and also special instructions on leaflet with shipping notice.

Cultivation. Do not expect a tree to grow unless you can give it some subsequent attention after planting. Cultivate an orchard or tree just as you would a garden. It is a good practice to intercrop, that is, between the rows of trees, low-growing vegetables and berries may be planted without losing the use of the land and at the same time keeping the trees growing vigorously. Green manure crops, grain and legumes may be plowed in to further enrich the soil, care being taken not to injure the bodies of the trees when so doing.

Spraying. This is not difficult but rather easy after understood. First: Figure out what you are spraying for, disease or insects, so it can be done intelligently. Second: Do a thorough job for time, material and results are wasted by carelessness of application.

Get a good sprayer (and there are lots of them), of a type suited to your needs, and here we might say the life of a sprayer will depend on the care you give it. When through using, wash and rinse thoroughly, drain out the hose and pipes and store out of the weather. For many parts are indestructible and will last for years. A spraying calendar with some instructions, bulletins and further information may be had on inquiry.

Pruning. For initial pruning, note "Planting Instructions" on page 3 and also the information in planting leaflets sent with each shipment. The general rules of pruning fruit trees are: To avoid all crotches and leave the branches evenly distributed along the main stem. Prune so an evenly balanced head will result. Branches should not be allowed to cross and chafe. Some shortening of the terminal growth on peach is necessary, remembering that an open type head should be developed, and that pruning is a matter of judgment, the object in this case being to regulate the shape of the tree and to encourage the production of fruit spurs. For this reason the promiscuous sawing and dehorning of trees is not advised but rather a careful study of the fundamental features and then proceeding along that line.

Distances to Plant

Apple	35 to 40 feet
Asparagus	1½ x 5 feet
Blackberries	3 x 7 feet
Cherry	20 to 30 feet
Currant	4 to 5 feet
Gooseberry	4 to 5 feet
Grapes	8 x 8 feet
Hedge	½ to 1 foot
Peach	18 to 25 feet
Plum	18 to 25 feet
Pear	25 to 30 feet
Quince	10 to 15 feet
Raspberry, Black	3 x 7 feet
Raspberry, Red	3 x 6 feet
Rhubarb	3 x 4 feet
Strawberry	1½ x 4 feet

Winesap Apples.

Apples

Owing to its adaptability to various soil conditions, its hardiness, productiveness, and commercial value, we must consider the apple the most important of our tree fruits. Planted only in well-drained soil, with proper care taken in the selection of varieties one may expect fruit from early summer throughout the winter months. An acre or so devoted to apples, properly planted and with ordinary attention to pruning and cultivation will yield very satisfactory returns. Our list has been further reduced to only the most dependable sorts, and those listed below may be planted with confidence. As the trees develop, the trimming out of the cross and crowded branches is all the pruning required.

When Planting Apple trees permit 3 to 5 well developed branches to remain, but shorten these to 6 to 8 inches.

Varieties may become exhausted, and if so we always substitute one variety of same season and color as near as possible.

	100	10	Each
Extra size, 4½-6 feet	**$45.00**	**$5.00**	**$0.55**
Medium size, 3½-5 feet	**40.00**	**4.00**	**.45**

Early Apples

Astrachan. Early, red, crisp and tart, excellent for cooking. Perhaps the best extra early. Reliable.

Stayman Apple.

Benoni. Attractive, red, best eating apple of its season. Early bearer and very productive.

Early Harvest. Pale yellow, sub-acid, regular bearer and is the most popular of the old general purpose varieties.

Early Transparent. Very early bearer, productive; valuable for either home or market. Blights on rich soil, however. Waxy yellow, tart, excellent.

Golden Sweet. The best Sweet we know. Yellow; vigorous grower; productive. Hasn't a fault. Fine.

Liveland. Succeeds everywhere. A very promising commercial and home variety. An extra early red variety.

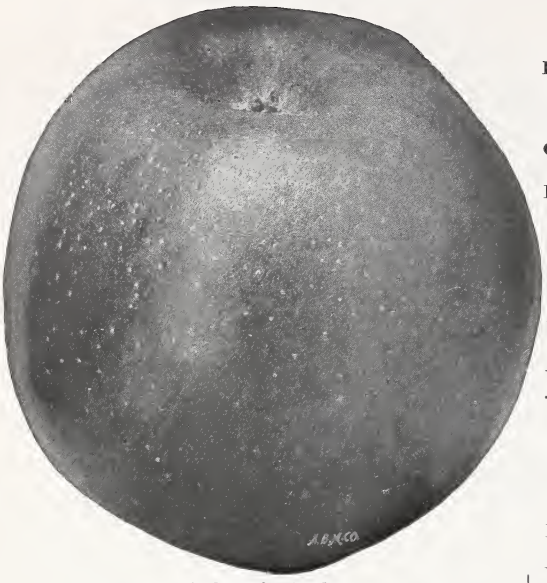
Maiden's Blush. A grand old favorite. Waxy yellow, pleasing red blush. Ripens over a long period, making it valuable for home orchards.

Fall Apples

Fallawater. Greenish-yellow, extra large and sub-acid. Tree vigorous, early and regular bearer. We consider it one of the best.

Grimes Golden. No orchard complete without it. Yellow, best quality and productive. For either home or market for this season there is nothing better.

Northern Spy. Large striped. Crisp, juicy, aromatic. Excellent quality. Long coming into bearing.



Black Twig Apple.

FALL APPLES—Continued

Stark. An apple overlooked by many. Color greenish-red, unattractive for market, but for productiveness, regularity, vigorous growth, etc., should be in every farmer's orchard.

Wealthy. Large, shaded to dark red, quality good, tender and productive. Very early to bear and exceedingly satisfactory.

"Early" Winter Apples

Baldwin. Red, large, fine quality, tree vigorous. The commercial apple of the east.

Delicious Red, large and uniform in size, distinct because of five lobes on blossom end. Variety new, very popular and no orchard should be without it. Quality unexcelled. A very early and heavy bearer, good for market and home.

Black Twig A seedling of Winesap. Larger, splashed with red, sub-acid and very productive. We can especially recommend this for Kentucky. Valuable for home or market. Plant it.

Jonathan. An early bearing variety, red, medium size and quality very good. Tree never large but productive.

Milam. A standard for 50 years. Quality excellent, color red, size medium. Well known

Rome Beauty Large red, tender and sub acid, early bearer and productive. A commercial sort in most sections, and a very popular variety.

Stayman Winesap Dark, rich red, indistinctly striped; larger than old Winesap. Tree productive and a drought resister.

Winesap Medium size, dark red, productive variety, excellent quality, crisp and juicy; sub-acid. The most extensively grown, the most abundant bearer, with more good qualities in its favor than anything we have to offer for Kentucky.

"Late" Winters

Ben Davis. Striped red, large and attractive. Surest bearer, healthy tree, vigorous and should be planted as a "catch" in every orchard. Greatest fault lacks quality.

Gano. Very similar to Ben Davis, better quality. Commercial sort in Middle West.

Ingram. Red striped, juicy and productive. Very regular bearer and is an improved Janet. New and very good.

Janet (Rawles). Medium size, red-greenish apple, and old favorite, being subject to rot in humid seasons.

Romanite. Medium size red, quality fair. Never misses a good crop and will keep until spring. Tree vigorous and healthy.

York Imperial A late keeping commercial variety, shaded red on yellowish skin, flesh firm and tree healthy. Regular and heavy bearer. Plant for profit or for home.

Crab Apples

Hyslop. Large, dark. Tree vigorous and productive.

Whitney. This is a really edible crab; late, and good for jelly or use from hand.

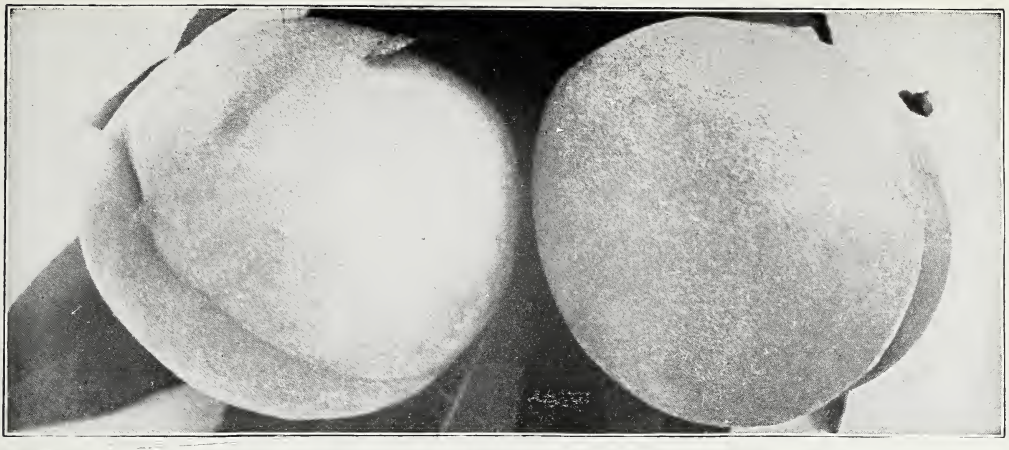
"Will say that I have always had good success with vines, shrubs and trees bought from you."—Mrs. E. B. C. Rugby, Tenn.

"I have just about completed gathering the finest crop of apples from my orchard that was ever grown in this country from trees bought of you about six years ago. My orchard is certainly a big advertisement for you here."—R. J. J. Robbins, Tenn.

"The trees and shrubs arrived in good condition and appear to be splendid stock. I thank you for the careful and satisfactory manner in which you handled my order."—G. P. F. Hazard, Ky.

Grimes Golden Apple.

	100	10	Each
Extra size, 4½-6 feet	$45.00	$5.00	$0.55
Medium size, 3½-5 feet	40.00	4.00	.45



Carman Peaches.

The Peach

Light and well-drained soils, preferably sandy loams, seem to produce the best peaches. The tree is quick to mature, bearing heavily at an early age, and its comparative freedom from disease makes it deservedly popular. The annual pruning should consist of shortening in the terminal growth to maintain a round and compact head. When the crop is killed by severe winters as the one of 1918, "dehorning" or severe cutting in of branches is suggested. The tree bears its fruit on the young wood.

The principal enemy of the tree is the "Peach Borer" that burrows under the bark below the ground line. Turning back the soil, scraping with a knife or prodding the runs with a wire is the surest remedy. Boiling water poured about the trees will also kill the borer.

In Planting. Prune severely. Cut away all the side branches to inch stubs and shorten back the leaders to form a balanced, low and compact head.

	100	10	Each
Extra size, 4½-6 feet	**$45.00**	**$5.00**	**$0.55**
Medium size, 3½-5 feet	**35.00**	**4.00**	**.45**
Commercial, 2½-4 feet	**25.00**	**3.00**	**.35**

Early Ripening

Mayflower (Free). Red all over, fine and good. The earliest peach known. June 25th. Extra hardy .

Red Bird (Cling). A creamy white peach almost covered with red. Large, hardy and good. An extra early cling that gives promise of being a leading commercial variety. July 1-5.

Greensboro (Free). The very best extra early commercial sort. Hardy and productive, fruit large and tree healthy. Color, white with crimson cheek. July 1.

Second Ripening

Alton (Free). White, splashed and shaded with red. Skin tough, of good quality. Hardy. About the same season as Carman but larger. July 25 to August 1.

Belle Georgia (Free). White with decided blush; excellent quality; heavy and regular bearer. In Hiley and this variety we have the two best white-fleshed peaches for home or market. August 5.

Brackett (Free). Orange-yellow mottled and blushed carmine. Large, quality the best. Really is a late Elberta and should be in every orchard. August 25.

Carman (Free). White with red blush. Carman is extra hardy, bears every year, and when it fails all else fails too. Tree a very robust grower and produces heavily. Next to Elberta, Carman should be considered. We are partial to it. July 20.

Early Elberta (Free). Well named, being a clear yellow with blush, finer grained and sweeter. Tree a strong grower, with a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit. August 10.

Champion (Free). White fleshed, with attractive red cheek, juicy, good quality and dependable. August ripening.

Elberta (Free). Beautiful yellow, large and shaded with deep red. Elberta has been the peach for years, and is just as good today. The fact that more than 80 per cent of commercial plantings are of this variety speaks well enough for it. Aug. 15.

Hiley (Free). Cream white with decided red cheek, oblong, large, firm and of best quality. Good shipper and just a few days in advance of Georgia Belle. Hiley is a new variety and it belongs in every orchard or yard. August 1.

Illinois (Free). Large red and white peach with a brilliant crimson cheek. Showy. Flesh firm, juicy. Good for market or shipping. Free from rot. August 10.

J. H. Hale (Free). Yellow, almost covered with red; more highly colored than Elberta; flesh firm, melting and of best quality. Ripens August 10-15. This is the much heralded peach of J. H. Hale, the "peach king," that has been so widely advertised.

Late Ripening

Chair (Free). Originated in Maryland. Fruit of very large size; deep yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality. Tree strong grower and productive. One of the best of the Crawford family. Sept. 20.

Heath (Cling). White, tinged next to the sun. A large, firm, juicy peach of most pleasing flavor. Well known. October 1.

Henrietta (Cling). Yellow with crimson blush. A large, fine fruit. Tree healthy and productive. September 20.

Krummell (Free). Golden yellow blushed red and carmine. Large, round, melting, subacid, good. Another new peach that is fast gaining in popularity. September 20-25.

Bartlett Pears.

The Pear

The Pear thrives in a rich deep soil and when given good attention will yield very early. The quality of the European (E) variety is usually very high while the Japanese (J) varieties are usually more productive. The quality of the fruit, however, may be increased by picking before it is ripe and spreading in thin layers on a floor until they become soft. The fruit left on the trees to mature usually lacks the properties of those that are house-ripened. The greatest enemy of the pear is the Blight and from present indications will eradicate this fruit until some successful control method is discovered. We suggest very limited or no planting. The disease usually starts at the ends and these branches wither and die. Cutting beyond the black mark, burning the wood and disinfecting the pruning tools is suggested. Spraying helps but does not control the disease.

At planting time prune to 3 to 5 well developed branches distributed evenly about the main stem. Shorten these to 6 or 8 inches.

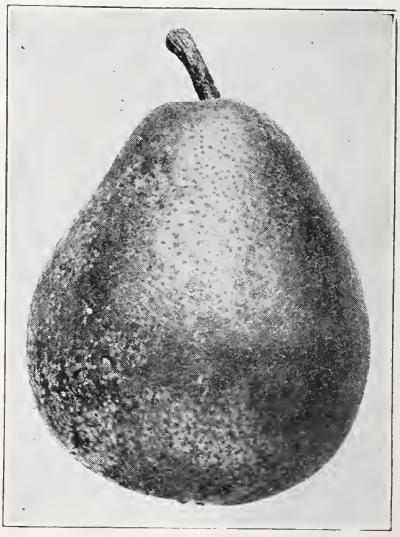
Bartlett (E). August 15. This is no doubt the favorite eating pear offered today. It is large, beautiful yellow with soft blush. In quality it has no equal. The tree bears quite young and on account of its popularity everywhere it is the most sought after of the European pears.

Clapp's Favorite (E). August 1st. This is a seedling of Bartlett and earlier ripening. It is lemon yellow in color with brown dots. In quality it is almost the equal of its parent. Ripens in early August.

Early Harvest (E). July 10. This is the earliest of the dependable pears. While the quality is not as good as some of the others of this group, because of its earliness and freedom from blight we consider it very valuable. The tree is a decidedly upright grower and productive of large crops in a few years after planting.

Kieffer (J). September 10-15. This today is the most popular pear for our section. On account of its productiveness and freedom from disease it stands out pre-eminently. The fruit is a large golden yellow sometimes tinted red on the sun exposed side. The flesh is very firm, crisp and juicy, and for canning purposes it is specially prized. From the tree it is not good to eat and to properly ripen, gather carefully and place in a warm place of even temperature. The quality improves and it is then desirable. For keeping longer, pack in shallow trays or wrap the fruit in paper and store in a room free from frost. It can be frequently kept until Christmas in this manner.

Seckel (E). September 15. This small high-quality yellowish-brown pear is one of the most popular of the September fruits. Of melting, juicy and sugary quality (frequently called the little sugar pear), makes it one of the most popular varieties. The tree is of slow growth.

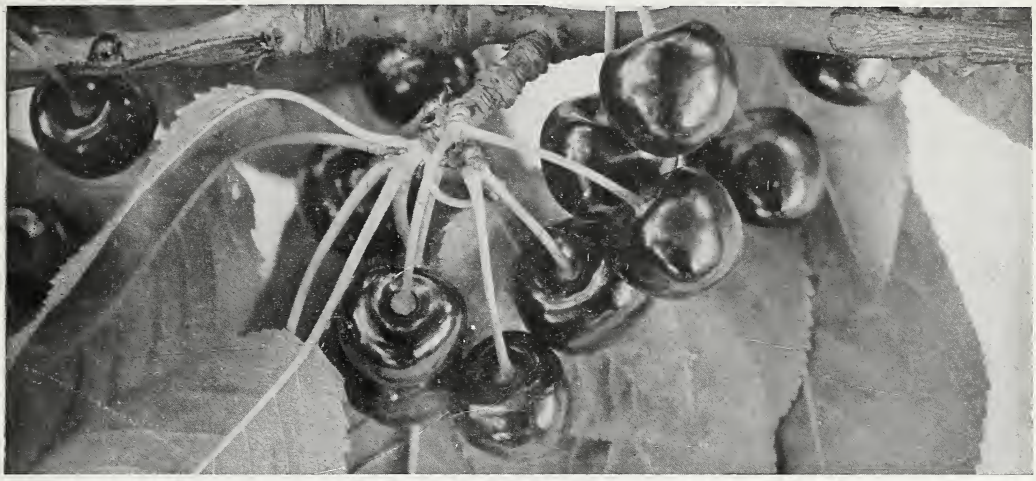


Kieffer Pear.

Height is just one way to measure a tree. We also agree to furnish heavy bodied plants.

	100	10	Each
Extra size, 4½-6 feet	$85.00	$9.00	$1.00
Medium size, 3½-5 feet	75.00	8.00	.90

5 at 10 rate; 50 at 100 rate.



Montmorency Cherries.

The Cherry

Cherries succeed only in the drier soils, preferring types that are porous or stony to the low and heavy kinds required by other fruit trees. They do especially well in our section and though a little hard to establish should be planted in every orchard. We find our sour and sub-acid group more productive of fruit. They do not make trees quite as large nor as shapely as the sweets but they are quick to bear and usually yield extra heavy crops of fruit. They are much more dependable and for this reason we recommend their use. The sweet or Hearts make vigorous trees valuable for planting in back yards for shade but are not constant producers.

Pruning of the bearing trees is seldom necessary, save sawing broken or mutilated branches. Grouping the trees, especially the sweet varieties for pollination purposes is suggested as they are sometimes barren when planted by themselves.

At planting time shorten in the branches about halfway, leaving 4 to 7 to a tree and be very sure to tread the soil firmly about the roots. We have more complaints of cherries failing than all the rest of the fruit varieties. Be sure to wrap stems and give them a little extra attention.

5 at 10 rates; 50 at 100 rates.	100	10	Each
Extra size, 4½-6 feet	$85.00	$9.00	$1.00
Medium size, 3½-5 feet	75.00	8.00	.90

Early Richmond. This old standard cherry has been the favorite for a number of years. In quality it is tart and very valuable for canning purposes. It yields nearly every year and reddens the tree with its wonderful crop. It succeeds everywhere cherries will grow and as it is the earliest in season of bearing it is very popular.

Late Duke. This is a sub-acid variety of a large light red fruit, rich and tender in quality. The tree is decidedly upright in character of growth, resembling the sweet in this respect but decidedly hardier.

May Duke. This ripens a little earlier than the preceding variety and while not quite so vigorous in tree, the fruit is slightly superior. It is an old variety and has been tested and found worthy of a place in all catalogues.

Montmorency. This is gradually supplanting the Early Richmond principally because of its size. It resembles Richmond very closely and except for being a little later the descriptions are practically the same. This variety is not quite as acid as others of its group and when ripe is good to eat from hand. The tree is hardy, blooming late and will make a crop frequently when the sweet varieties fail.

Hearts and Biggareaus

Black Tartarian. This old-fashioned variety is today perhaps the most popular of the sweet varieties. The fruit is large, black and heart-shaped. In quality it is rich. The tree is vigorous and where one has suitable soil this one should not be overlooked.

Governor Wood. This is another variety that has been catalogued for a number of years and to date we find few that are superior to it in quality or productiveness. It is a pale yellow with blush; fruit medium sized and flesh soft and of good quality, making it a most valuable table cherry.

Napoleon. This and Yellow Spanish are very similar. It, however, is a prince among its kind. The tree is more erect and productive of fruit. As a commercial sort it is planted in large acreage and for home use we consider it one of the very best of the sweet cherries.

Yellow Spanish. This is a later variety than any of the preceding. Its large yellow, firm and high-qualitied fruit has made it exceedingly popular around the whole world. It is not quite as tender as some of the preceding and its fruit can be adapted to a multitude of uses. Not planted as it should be.

Compass Cherry

A cross between a plum and cherry, the fruit resembling the former and the tree the latter. This hybrid is especially valuable for its hardiness and early bearing, often fruiting in the nursery row. About the size and shape of a Damson, but red. Quality fair to good. We have only a limited supply and offer at same price as cherry trees as long as they last.

Extra size, 4-5 foot trees, $1.00 each.

The Plum

The Plum demands a rich soil and additional fertility given after a few years proves beneficial. The trees usually are planted about 25 feet apart and can be used as a filler in an orchard between permanent trees. They thrive especially well in back yards, gardens and in chicken runs. For home consumption the fruit should be allowed to ripen on the trees but for shipping they should be gathered a few days earlier. Some varieties always over-bear and thinning should be done to increase the size of the fruit. The two enemies are curculio and rot, both can be controlled by proper spraying and cultural methods. Send for spraying calendar or instructions. As the trees bear soon and are productive, more should be used each year. There are three classes, the European (E) are better quality, the American (A) are superior for hardiness, and the Japanese (J) bear earlier than any.

The borer, similar to the one that attacks peaches, is also found. Scraping is the only practical way to eliminate it.

Pruning at planting time should consist of removing one-half to two-thirds of the length of all the side branches, leaving 4 to 7 evenly distributed around the body of each tree.

	100	10	Each
Extra size, 4½-6 feet	$85.00	$9.00	$1.00
Medium size, 3½-5 feet	75.00	8.00	.90

5 at 10 rate; 50 at 100 rate.

Abundance (J). July. One of the best and hardiest of the Japanese varieties. Fruit is large, oval and in color amber changing to cherry. The quality is very good and the tree is hardy. One of the best.

Burbank (J). Late July. A later, more vigorous variety than the preceding. In color, violet to light purple with occasional shades of yellow. Fruit is large, flesh yellow and of excellent quality. For either canning or marketing this is the most popular sort. We believe it to be the hardiest and most prolific of the Japanese varieties.

Damson (E). This variety has been a standard for years and is really too well known to describe. Trees are upright in character of growth and usually bear great crops when given congenial soil. Succeeds everywhere plums will grow.

Endicott (Hybrid). This is a new hybrid that will no doubt prove a valuable addition to our list of varieties. The tree is one of the most vigorous. It seems to be absolutely free from disease and bears a great crop of fruit, amber in color and of excellent quality.

Burbank Plums.

Green Gage (E). Another old variety that has been outstanding for a number of years. It ripens in mid-August and its medium-sized, yellow-green, high-qualitied fruit makes it a standard of excellence by which the others are judged. The tree is a moderate grower but healthy.

Lombard (E). August. We consider this the best of the dark colored plums for our section. The tree is vigorous and will produce a crop as often as any other. It is a valuable market variety as well as for home use. The fruit is medium sized, bright purple in color and in quality it is very good.

Omaha (Hybrid). This is another very promising variety being vigorous in growth and free from disease. Being an American-Japanese hybrid, it inherits the hardiness and productiveness from each parent and produces great crops of coral fruit that is yellow fleshed and of good quality.

Red June (J). July. A typical Japanese in character of growth, productiveness and quality of fruit. Color red; flesh yellow; semi-cling stone and of good quality.

Yellow Egg. Early August. A large early plum of pure yellow color. Of extra quality and tree a great bearer.

Wild Goose (A). This variety has been a standard favorite for many years. In vigor and productiveness it has no equal in the plum family. Is practically free from disease and if given good soil will well repay for the space it occupies. It annually produces a great crop of large, red plums of fair to good quality. A most valuable variety for home or market.

The Quince

Luxuriates in good, deep ground, and on such will quickly yield an abundance of fruit just the best to preserve or for jelly. We have tried all the standard kinds, but the Orange has been by far the best for us.

	10	Each
4-5 feet	$10.00	$1.00

The Persimmon

The persimmon is the last of the fruit to ripen, hanging on the tree until well into the winter. It requires care in planting and sharp pruning. It bears in a few years and is long lived. The native fruit often forms a pleasant link in the sweet chain of memories of the old home.

	10	Each
4-5 feet	$6.00	$0.75
5-6 feet	9.00	1.00

The Grape

Concord Grapes.

This ancient fruit is at home on any character of soil and there is not a place that should be without it. Whether in the vineyards or arbors, backyards, or trained on fences, porches or buildings, the grape bears with astonishing regularity. The secret of successful growing lies in proper pruning. The annual growth should be cut back to 3 to 4 buds each season, removing entirely the weak ones. As the vines produce better on the younger wood, consistent renewing from the bottom by encouraging new shoots every few years is recommended.

At planting time shorten the roots to 14-16 inches, and the tops to two or three joints and lay in trenches eight inches deep, with only the buds showing. By placing the roots all in one direction, stakes or posts may be renewed at any time without damage to the roots. Prune back the first season's growth, and second summer train but two vigorous canes to stakes. At the end of the growing season shorten these to 4-6 feet, depending on the vigor of the plant, training off laterals to cover your wires or buildings from these.

Black Grapes

Concord. This is without doubt the best general purpose grape grown. Its planting perhaps equals all the other varieties combined. Berry large. Bunches shouldered and compact.

Ives. For hardiness and productiveness this grape has no equal. Quality not equal to Concord, but ripens earlier and will hang on the vine until shriveled. To mix with Concord for wine or grape juice it is unsurpassed.

Cottage. A seedling of the above. Ten days earlier; not quite as good quality, but desirable for its season.

Worden. A seedling of Concord, of better quality. Ripens ten days earlier. Bunch and berry large, compact. Not quite so hardy or long-lived; however, it should be planted in every collection.

White Grapes

Martha. An old standard white grape of merit.

Niagara. The best white grape; bunch and berry large, meaty and juicy; flavor perfect. Well known.

Red Grapes

Brighton. Large, compact, shouldered bunch, with medium to large berry; juicy, sweet. Unsurpassed for table.

Catawba. Standard late red grape that has lost none of its popularity. Season and quality make it indispensable.

Delaware. A well known red grape, Bunch and berry small, compact. Flavor unsurpassed. Not a strong grower; must be given good, rich soil.

Lindley. Of exceptionally good quality, large; ripening in midseason. Vigorous of vine and hardy.

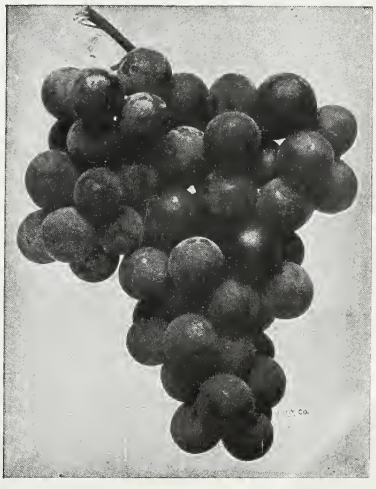
Lucille. A new grape of decided merit. Very hardy, likely to overbear if not pruned severely. Bunches very compact, color light red.

Lutie. An early grape of good size. Its popularity makes the vine scarce.

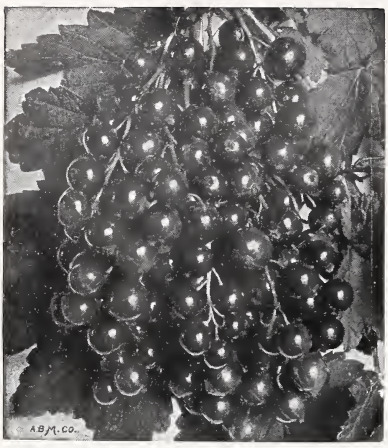
Wyoming. Bunch and berry small but perfect. A hardy, productive variety of excellent quality.

	100	10	Each
No. 1 Vines	$15.00	$2.00	$0.25

Add 10 per cent if by parcel post.



Niagara Grapes.



Red Dutch Currants.

Currants

Thrives in deep soil, and when properly manured and cultivated will yield bountiful returns. The insect enemy causing the most injury to the currant and gooseberry alike is a leaf worm that can be killed by spraying the foliage with arsenate of lead or paris green as you do potatoes for the beetle. These return at intervals of a few years and not necessarily prevalent every season. The pruning of the older plants consists in leaving a fair amount of the three and four year wood, as it is more productive of fruit. In planting, allow about 4 feet each way for development and prune in most of the top immediately after setting.

	100	10	Each
2-year plants only	$15.00	$2.00	$0.25

Add 10 per cent if by parcel post.

Red Dutch. By far the most productive of the many kinds we have tested. Color of fruit a brilliant red, large berries borne in long clusters along the stems and quality is excellent. The white varieties have proven worthless in this climate.

Gooseberries

Very productive and are always in demand. When allowed to ripen they lose much of the sourness attributed to them because they are usually offered to the public while green. Note pruning and cultural directions for currants. Plant 4x4 feet, getting the earth well worked into the roots and firm. Prune off the tops to a few inches in order to assure growth.

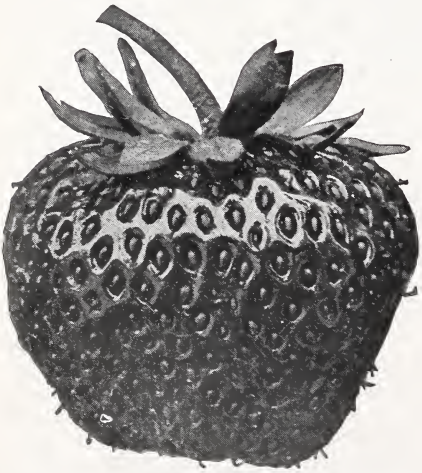
100	10	Each
$15.00	$2.00	$0.25

Add 10 per cent if by parcel post.

Downing. Fruit almost round, large, and juicy. Best quality. Whitish green color. Does especially well in the North.

Houghton. Round, dark red when ripe; juicy, sweet. Thin, smooth skin. Medium size. The bush is hardy, very productive, free from mildew, and the best for general purpose in this section.

Downing Gooseberries.



We Make a Specialty of Strawberry Plants.

Strawberries

We make the growing of strawberry plants a specialty and as they are planted in the spring only, we issue at that time an annual catalog, devoted principally to the description of varieties and complete cultural directions. The shallow root of the strawberry does not permit planting in the fall, as the alternate freezing and thawing or expansion and settling of the surface soils throughout our falls, winters and early springs will expose the roots and cause the loss of the plants. We hardly expect to have our usual lot of plants this year owing to lateness of planting in the spring, and adverse weather conditions afterwards.

"I want to thank you for the promptness and fairness in the way you have dealt with me. I will certainly recommend you to any one who is wanting fruit trees."—O. H., Philpot, Ky.

"You sent me such splendid shrubs that I cannot let it pass without giving it special thanks. Almost perfect root formation, besides the strong body and limbs apparently in perfect health condition."—J. E. S., Lancaster, Ky.

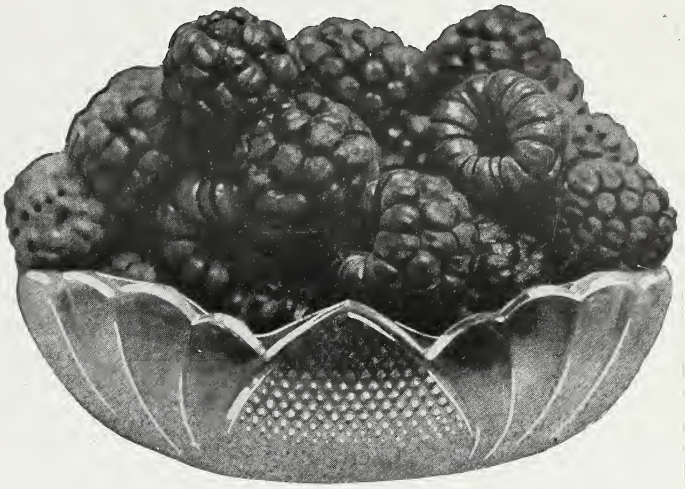
"The Japan Barberry I got from you is growing beautifully. We are delighted with everything we have gotten from your nursery."—Mrs. H. C., Cox's Creek, Ky.

When You Think of Nursery Stock, Think of Hillenmeyer's Nurserymen Since 1841

Raspberries

Loose soils produce the best raspberries. Partial shade is no hindrance to productiveness, as the natural habitat of the raspberries is in lower ground, filled with leaf mold and partly shaded. For this reason along higher fences and in between the young orchard trees, raspberries are likely to thrive. Allow not more than five good canes to develop to the plant, and pinch out the tops of these when they attain a height of 2½-3 feet in order to encourage laterals.

Both pink and black raspberries are sold only in bunches of 25 plants. Less than this number is hardly worth the trial.



Cuthbert Red Raspberries.

Red Raspberries

1000	100	25
$20.00	$2.50	$0.75

Add 10 per cent if by parcel post

Cuthbert. Crimson, large, conical, firm and juicy. The canes are upright, strong and vigorous. Hardy. The standard late red market and home variety that is so popular and unsurpassed.

Miller Red. Bright scarlet, sweet and melting. This early red is the best of its season because of hardiness, productiveness and general good qualities. Ripens two weeks before Cuthbert.

Eldorado Blackberries.

St. Regis. The so-called everbearing. It does produce some berries throughout the summer, and in the spring is an excellent producer. Quality very good.

Blackcap Raspberries

1000	100	25
$25.00	$3.00	$1.00

Add 10 per cent if by parcel post.

Cumberland. Large, glossy, black, rather oval. Firm and stands handling well. After fruiting eight or ten new kinds we have come to the conclusion that no black raspberry of its season compares with it.

Kansas. The great market variety, more generally planted than any other kind; early, large, productive, round, firm, moderately juicy; a strong grower. Handsome appearance; stands shipping well.

Blackberries

In a state where wild blackberries are so plentiful one without experience would hesitate to plant blackberries. However, the cultivated varieties are so prolific, so easy of culture, that every garden should contain this fruit. The soil to be ideal should be a heavy type—clay loam. This so-called "poor man's fruit" if planted 7x3 feet will each year, more than pay for the space it occupies. Many plant too close for best results. Topping in the young shoots just as they reach 3½-4½ feet to develop the side branches to fruiting condition is the only pruning required, save the removing of the old canes after they have produced a crop.

1000	100	25
$25.00	$3.00	$1.00

Add 10 per cent if by parcel post.

Early Harvest. Extra earliness and productiveness make this the leading commercial and home variety. Is through with its crop when the wild ones begin to ripen. Hangs well onto the canes and is a moneymaker.

Eldorado. A large, oblong, conical berry, with small seed and core; sweet and juicy; hardy and productive.

Asparagus.

Seed Potatoes

Second Crop Seed Potatoes, or those planted in July and matured in late fall assure seed of the best quality. We have been growers for years and we know that our seed potatoes matured weeks after the "Northern Seed," owing to the nature of the potato, will give much better returns. We have selected for several years only smooth potatoes, true to type, and therefore offer seed of insured quality. Description and prices will be included in our spring catalog.

Horseradish

Per 10, 25c; per 100, $2.00.
Add 10 per cent if by parcel post.

The roots serve as an excellent relish. Once established is of very easy culture.

This catalogue contains many of the things you want to know as well as some of the things we want to tell you. If we can help you further, write us.

If quality is what you are looking for, can you imagine a more favored Section than the Blue Grass of Kentucky? Nature left a great legacy in our soil.

Asparagus

Asparagus is the earliest and best of all esculents and the easiest to grow if many old ideas are discarded. It is one of the most persistent of plants—tough as dock, but even dock can be killed over the same lines that cause people to fail with asparagus. There are two ways to grow asparagus. The owner of a town lot needs a bed five feet wide and as long as he wishes. Let it be made cream rich, spaded over, and three rows eighteen inches apart be drawn through it with a six-inch hoe, and say, four inches deep. Then the crowns should be spread out in these just as near like a spider as possible. Then let the earth be raked over and let this bed be kept clean and free from weeds for all time and well manured.

The gardener, with a plow and ample ground, can do better. Let him lay off rows five or six feet wide, and plant and manage just as indicated. After two years growth, the town man must fork over his bed, but the farmer can just cut the earth from the rows and turn it back. The old idea was to set the roots a foot deep, so that the shoots might be long and white. The new idea is to let the plant grow like any other and then mound over the crown when the shoots are wanted otherwise than nature intended, and at the end of that time to plow the soil and restore normal conditions. This can be done by the large grower, but the town man can only keep more manure and force the plant to make a new tier of roots nearer the surface. Asparagus wants to be near the surface like any other plant, and if we will heap the earth over them for a long time and then remove it when shoots long, white and tender are no longer needed, grandchildren will bless the hand that planted. The things that cause failure are planting near trees or vines, the covering of plants so deep that resurrection is impossible, the mowing of tops when green, the covering with salt and rioting of weeds. Moles do not injure; no pit is needed nor wall of stone, but only the practice suggested. There are thousands of beds ruined by some of these malpractices, for which nothing can be done except to plant a new bed and treat the old in the meantime with ordinary plant prudence. The plants may be set with equal certainty either fall or spring.

The rust, so destructive for some years on asparagus generally, has disappeared, and the plants are now perfectly healthy. We have never grown so large and fine a stock and can furnish all orders—great or small.

	1000	100	50
2-year plants	$12.00	$2.00	$1.00

Add 10 per cent if by parcel post.

Rhubarb

Rhubarb or pie plant is known to everyone. Planted 4x3 feet with eye 4 inches below the surface on cream soil, success is assured. We offer only divided crown and not seedling plants as these are worthless.

100	10	Each
$8.00	$1.00	$0.10

Add 10 per cent if by parcel post.

Excelsior. Very early with long stem. Plant vigorous and dependable.

Sage

Each, 10c; per 10, 50c.
Add 10 per cent if by parcel post.

A well known plant for the garden, of easy culture and long lived. The leaves are indispensable for certain seasonings.

Governor's Mansion, Frankfort, Ky. Naturally the home of the state's chief executive required the best stock obtainable. We furnished it of course! Any one familiar with these grounds will tell you what a wonderful change our trees made about the place. This picture doesn't do justice to the planting, nor to the mansion as the capitol buildings are really among the most beautiful of the country.

Ornamental Department

This phase of the nursery business is certainly developing rapidly. We are condensing somewhat the important things that we would like to say to you in regard to planting shade trees and ornamental plants about your home. Realizing the beauty of planting, as well as the enhancement of property values, the general utility of having shade trees about, has caused us to plant great stocks of trees and plants entirely suited to our conditions in this state. We have the finest stock of many varieties in the South.

Landscaping

Anyone who tries to outline certain plans and ideas to fit every lawn or door-step immediately takes the individuality from such a planting. Let your lawn reflect your own ingenuity and ideas. You, remember, are the one to be pleased. We take much more pleasure and interest in the things we create ourselves. Plan your lawn planting, with the aid of our condensed Special Purpose List. Read our general suggestions on Landscaping and Foundation Planting. If your case needs personal attention, advise us, we can help you as we have helped others.

General Plan

Start out with a definite object in view, making a mental picture of just what effect you want and then carefully plan your requirements, keeping in mind the ultimate development of the varieties used. Haphazard planting, random arrangements and unsatisfactory impressions often detract rather than embellish the grounds on which such work is done. Some general rules follow:

Locate your walks and roadways, arranging them for service and beauty, avoiding straight lines and sharp angles as far as possible, as graceful curves are more pleasing to the eye. Avoid terraces and steep grades but rather plan longer natural slopes, as maintenance is easier and the effect is better. Plan to give the home an inviting approach. It is here that arrangement rather than promiscuous planting counts the most. Since the attractiveness of the home depends on the lawn features, arrange to leave the lawn open, plant along the drives and borders using taller trees in the rear to give background and character and also to the sides of the house to shade, frame and accentuate the view. It was Ruskin who said, "The exterior of your home is not private property."

Specimen trees should be used for this character planting and along the borders, masses of shrubs arranged so the taller ones of bolder outline will be in the rear, while lower growing and choice varieties will add grace and beauty to the front of the group. Remember do not plant varieties that will shut off vistas or hide objects of merit nor plant low growing plants where an objectionable sight should be screened. Frequently unexposed or private areas are desirable, and this can be accomplished with taller or "King Plants" around which should be massed suitable low growing shrubs. Also do not use too many varieties in border planting for the general effect is much better where at least five plants of a single variety are used.

Another of Lexington's beautiful homes made attractive with Hillenmeyer trees. This is Mr. J. Bruce Davis' home, South Hanover Ave. Would you believe that this was planted last fall? Still with such good stock and with the care given by the owners these trees never knew they had been transplanted. Imagine it without these trees and plants, would it be all that "home" implies?

The Foundation Planting

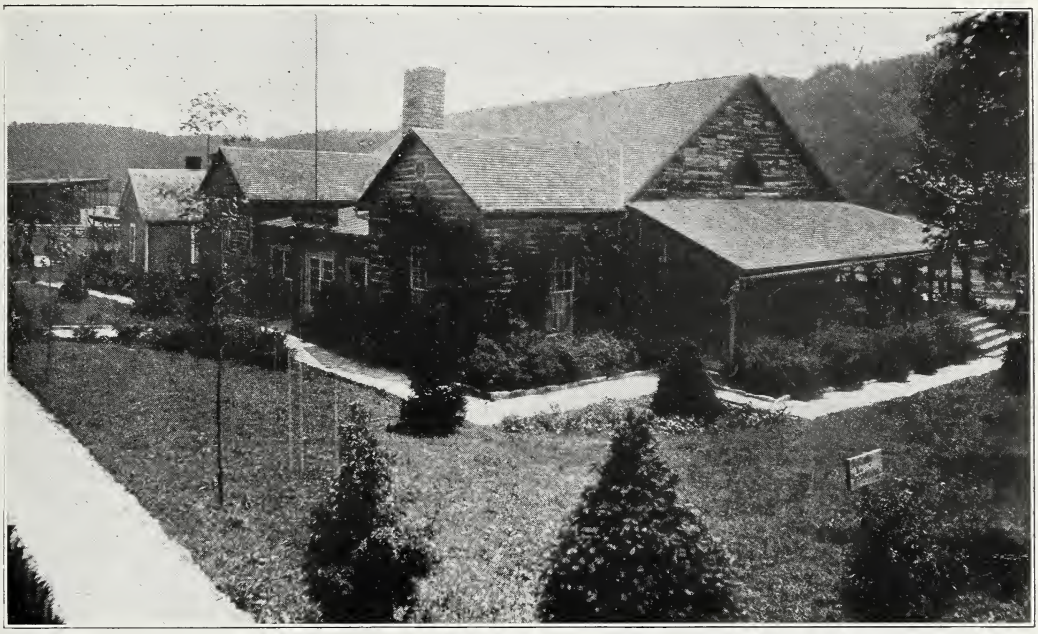
Next of consideration is the foundation planting. This unconsciously binds the house to the grounds and softens the abrupt transition so noticeable on homes not so treated. This has of late become the most popular form of exterior home adornment.

What to use. Planters' tastes and ideas are as variable as the plants themselves. Some prefer deciduous shrubs, others evergreens and some a combination—a happy effect may be had from all, but plan and plant carefully and give them attention. We approximate the height to which all plants grow and those especially suited for foundation use are marked with (F) which of course does not mean that their exclusive uses are confined to foundation planting. Plan your beds as follows: Plant the taller growing varieties between windows, in front of pillars and in the corners or background, so as not to obstruct the natural outlook but rather to soften the bare walls, to break the stiffness of symmetrical pillars and fill the nooks with a massed growth so as to mellow hard lines. Under the windows and between the pillars of the veranda use medium height plants. This combination gives an excellent effect and a substantial background for lower-growing plants which should be used for edging or bordering. Arrange these to alternate with the back row and plant so as to avoid perfectly straight lines for this is what you are planning to eliminate. Where sufficient space exists, and ten feet is ample, some curvature in the border is more pleasing than a straight line. Rounding corners and filling angles often requires as many as three rows of plants and in each instance maintain graceful lines as it means much in the general appearance of the bed.

Spacing. This general rule may be applied: Height and spread of deciduous shrubs almost approximate each other, therefore, for mass effect on plants six feet high, plant 4½ to 5½ feet apart. Those 4 to 5 feet high, plant 3½ to 4½ feet apart, etc. This is a general deduction, exceptions very few.

In planting where service and private areas are wanted, these too can be made attractive, whether they are laundry yards, garage courts, service entrances or kitchen gardens. Perennial borders, pergolas, rose arbors, cozy seats, bird baths, fountains, etc., can all be included harmoniously as integral parts of the home grounds. Good grouping of trees and shrubs will hide the bad features and bring out the good ones.

As we devote considerable acreage to ornamental trees and plants and that stock is of such high quality we solicit your patronage, fully confident of the good results our stock will bring. We are at your service—and will gladly advise you what to plant if you need assistance.



There are very few firms with the progressiveness of the Hoge-Montgomery Company, Frankfort, Ky. Note how they have not only provided a club house for their employees, but made it as liveable as possible with our stock. Mr. Chas. Strassner believes that satisfied employees render their best services. That's why these grounds are made attractive.

Deciduous Trees

Here we have those monarchs of the forest, those real royalties of the woodland and how truly wonderful they are with their graceful spreading branches or their upright heads piercing the sky. Trees bring a natural beauty to the lawn, pasture lot, street, avenue or park. For shelter or shade, for fruit and blossoms, for general planting purposes they are indispensable. All trees are valuable additions to a place and often a tree will bring back many memories of by-gone days, or an avenue or street will often prove to be a most valuable asset to any city planting.

What to Plant. Knowing them as we do we might say that every tree has its faults and careful selection should be made. Some trees are of rapid and some of slower growth. We have them with wondrous colored foliage, beautiful flowers and autumnal leaves. Plant for permanency the hardwood types. They grow a little slower but are worth the time they take. Where quick effect is wanted, alternate with the rapid growing kind which can be removed later when necessary. Many varieties are native and will thrive well on your soil. Plant liberally of these good varieties and leave a legacy of trees such as we ourselves have enjoyed. We call your attention to the planting suggestions offered on page 3 and also the list, pages 46 and 47, mentioning trees best suited for special purposes. Plant large growing trees 40 feet apart and those not so robust at 30 feet. Where the alternate system is used, 20 feet apart is sufficient. Be very sure to prune all shade trees at time of planting and also wrap the stems especially on sidewalks or exposed places. This prevents sun scald which often weakens the vitality of the tree. Mulching, too, should not be overlooked.

Fraxinus Americana - American Ash.

Ash - Fraxinus

Native trees of quick growth, thriving on dry or moist soils. Branches spreading, foliage healthy, growth rapid and easy to transplant should make them even more popular.

American Ash (F. americana). A stately native tree, with straight clean growth, foliage light green. Dependable and very satisfactory as it grows rapidly, being a forest tree valuable for timber.

European Ash (F. excelsior). This tree is not often planted as persons are not familiar with its good qualities. It is very rapid, spreading in habit of growth. Leaves very dark green, narrow and pointed, nevertheless good for shade. Bark is gray and the buds on the young wood are black. Recommended for specimen, group or natural planting.

	10	Each
12-14 feet	$20.00	$2.25
10-12 feet	15.00	1.75
8-10 feet	10.00	1.25
6- 8 feet	9.00	1.00

Beech - Fagus

The Beeches are most attractive. When properly grown, with their low spreading branches and general symmetry of growth they are one of the most popular trees for lawn use. The leaves remain late in the year and for that reason for screening purposes are frequently planted. While not very rapid in growth, the effect produced is worthy of the wait.

Purple or Copper Beech (F. Purpurea). Thus called because of its especially dark purple foliage. In the spring, when first in leaf the richness of its color must be seen to be appreciated. In midsummer it holds its color well but changes to a crimson in the fall. For brightening dull shades in shrub borders, planted as specimens on the lawn or in the foreground of light colored buildings for contrast, it can be highly recommended.

	10	Each
8-10 feet	$22.50	$2.50
7- 9 feet	17.50	2.00
6- 8 feet	15.00	1.75
5- 6 feet	12.50	1.50

European Beech (F. sylvatica). The foliage is a silvery green, the young growth and under side of the leaves being especially noticeable. Holds the foliage well and colors vividly in the fall.

	10	Each
8-10 feet	$17.50	$2.00
7- 9 feet	12.50	1.50
6- 8 feet	10.00	1.25
5- 6 feet	9.00	1.00

Birch - Betula

Conspicuous trees with their white bark, clean growth, small and pendent young wood. Native of moist places but nevertheless when transplanted on dry ground seem to thrive equally as well. Planted as specimen trees, in borders for screen effect or grouped against building, or better, contrasted with evergreens, the winter effect is wonderful.

White Birch (B. alba). Tree of quick, vigorous growth, bark is almost white, erect growing with terminal branches slightly drooping. A very satisfactory tree that should be more widely used.

	10	Each
10-12 feet	$22.50	$2.50
8-10 feet	17.50	2.00

Weeping White Birch (B. alba pendula). This tree is one of the most conspicuous trees grown. With its white bark, deeply cut leaves and long pendent branches it presents a picturesque effect planted either as a specimen or otherwise. It should be pruned severely when planted and once established will prove of great merit.

	10	Each
8-10 feet	$25.00	$2.75
7- 9 feet	20.00	2.50

Purple Birch (B. Purpurea). Tree is a typical Birch; bark a dark hue and the leaves purple in color. Branches follow the general Birch habit—drooping gracefully.

	10	Each
8-10 feet	$17.50	$2.00
6- 8 feet	12.50	1.50

Catalpa

Umbrella Catalpa (C. Bungei). This tree has become popular because of its straight stems and symmetrical roundish heads which resemble an umbrella. The tops are dwarf and while they do not grow very rapidly their wide leaves give them the appearance of much larger trees. The foliage is very pleasing and the effect obtained when planted in pairs along walks, drives or entrances is greatly admired.

	10	Each
2-year heads, 5-6 feet	$20.00	$2.00

Western Catalpa (C. speciosa). This is a tree of very quick growth, and thousands of seedling trees have been planted for timber. The growth is astonishing when planted on moist land, but thrives on higher and poorer soil. The tree in June is a mass of white bloom and therefore highly desirable when flower effect is desired.

	10	Each
8-10 feet	$9.00	$1.00
7- 9 feet	6.00	.75

Cypress - Taxodium

Bald Cypress (T. distichum). This is very conspicuous with its pyramidal growth, unusual bark, fine, feathery, light green foliage—a cone-bearing tree but unusual because it is deciduous. Native to moist soils but some of the best specimens seen are on soils entirely free of drainage water.

	10	Each
7-9 feet	$12.50	$1.50
6-8 feet	10.00	1.25
5-6 feet	9.00	1.00

Dogwood - Cornus

White Flowering Dogwood (C. florida). A native tree known to everyone. Of irregular shape but very desirable for flower effect in the early spring before its leaves appear. In the fall it colors wonderfully before shedding. Used in groups, as a background for a shrub border or planted in contrast with the flowering Red Bud proves a small tree worthy of extensive planting.

	10	Each
7-9 feet	$15.00	$1.75
6-8 feet	12.50	1.50
5-6 feet	9.00	1.00
4-5 feet	6.00	.75
3-4 feet	5.00	.60
2-3 feet	4.00	.50

Red or Pink Flowering Dogwood (C. florida rubra). This is a colored form of the above native sort, resembling it very closely in habit of growth, period of bloom and general behavior. Conspicuous in the early spring with bright deep rose blossoms.

	10	Each
3-4 feet	$17.50	$2.00

Elm - Ulmus

American Elm (U. americana). A tree of unusual vigor, a native too well known to describe. It is rapid of growth, with its long spreading and pendent branches forming giant arches over roads and streets or as a lawn tree is quick to make a marked effect. The wood is tough, the leaves are moderate in size and makes a permanent tree for shade. The beetle that defoliates the European Elms usually avoids these.

Cork Barked Elm. We have some young trees of this variety. The bark is very unusual, being in pronounced ridges all along the trunk and branches are similarly ridged. In growth and foliage otherwise as other Elms.

	10	Each
10-12 feet	$17.50	$2.00
8-10 feet	12.50	1.50
7- 9 feet	10.00	1.25

Gum - Liquidambar

Sweet Gum (L. Styraciflua). Another native tree not appreciated. It is not of rapid growth nor especially easy to transplant, but the glossy foliage in summer, the brilliant color in the fall and the unusual appearance in the winter of the young branches with their corky bark are considerations that make it especially valuable.

	10	Each
10-12 feet	$25.00	$3.00
8-10 feet	15.00	1.75
7- 9 feet	12.50	1.50
6- 8 feet	10.00	1.25

Larger trees can be supplied also.

Horse Chestnut - Aesculus

European Horse Chestnut (A. hippocastanum). A tree of slow growth, yet very attractive in its roundish form with large leaves that are conspicuous in early summer. There is a leaf rust that affects the foliage late in the summer that detracts somewhat from the good qualities of the tree. It is specially valued for the long panicles of flowers, white and tinged with red.

	10	Each
7-9 feet	$12.50	$1.50
6-8 feet	10.00	1.25

Hackberry - Celtis

Hackberry or Nettle Tree (C. occidentalis). A tree resembling the Elm somewhat but of more erect growth. Used sometimes as a street tree. Fruit attractive to birds and small boys in fall.

	10	Each
8-10 feet	$17.50	$2.00
7- 9 feet	12.50	1.50
6- 8 feet	10.00	1.25

Varnish Tree - Koelreuteria

Japanese Varnish Tree (K. paniculata). A tree unusual in form and character, being irregular in wood growth, but forming a roundish head of bright green foliage. The terminals of the branches are surmounted in July with showy yellow flowers in large panicles. The foliage in fall changes to a bright but pleasing yellow.

	10	Each
8-10 feet	$15.00	$1.75
7- 9 feet	12.50	1.50
6- 8 feet	10.00	1.25
5- 6 feet	9.00	1.00

Kentucky Coffee - Gymnocladus

Kentucky Coffee (G. canadensis). Native to Kentucky. Very blunt, sturdy branches, inconspicuous buds developing into frond-shaped leaves, giving the tree a more tropical appearance than any other native. Flowers inconspicuous but superbly fragrant.

	10	Each
8-10 feet	$15.00	$1.75
7- 9 feet	12.50	1.50

Larch - Larix

European Larch (T. europaea). Like the Cypress it is a deciduous tree bearing cones like evergreens. The foliage is very fine, needle-like, appearing earlier in the spring than any other tree and stays until very late fall. The tree is a perfect pyramid in shape, holds its contour until maturity. Very conspicuous because of bright green color, unusual needles, and branching habit. We recommend it for city planting also, as the foliage does not seem to be affected by smoke or dust.

	10	Each
10-12 feet	$22.50	$2.50
8-10 feet	12.50	1.50
7- 9 feet	10.50	1.25
6- 8 feet	9.00	1.00

Extra large trees can be supplied.

Linden, Basswood - Tilia

European Linden (T. europaea). A very compact, pyramidal tree, of dark green foliage, easy to transplant and very satisfactory for avenue or lawn planting. Leaves are large, heart-shaped, the branches are smooth and tough and when the tree blooms, which it does profusely, the fragrance is noticeable for considerable distance.

American Linden (T. americana). Leaves are distinctly larger than other varieties. The tree is vigorous, and on fertile soil grows as rapidly as any tree.

	10	Each
10-12 feet	$17.50	$2.00
8-10 feet	15.00	1.75
7- 9 feet	12.50	1.50

Larger trees can be supplied.

Liriodendron - Tulip Tree

Tulip Tree or Tulip Poplar (L. tulipifera). So called because of the resemblance of the blossoms to the tulip. It is a native of forest growth, known as Yellow Poplar and valued therefore for its wood. It is botanically classified as a magnolia and in May when its large leathery leaves have formed, it comes in full blossom, of creamy yellow, making a beautiful sight. Should be transplanted in small sizes, as it does not prove as kindly as some trees. It is of cleanly habit, quick growth after established a year or so and when given deep or moist soil thrives with unusual vigor.

	10	Each
12-14 feet	$22.50	$2.50
10-12 feet	17.50	2.00
8-10 feet	12.50	1.50
7- 9 feet	10.00	1.25

Larger trees can be supplied.

Magnolia

Cucumber Tree (M. acuminata). A native well known in our mountains, growing conical in shape, having large, glaucous green leaves, making it very attractive. The flowers are fragrant, usually of dull white color followed by elongated green seed clusters which later turn coral. Very satisfactory.

	10	Each
8-10 feet	$22.50	$2.50
7- 9 feet	17.50	2.00
6- 8 feet	12.50	1.50

M. grandiflora. This is a purely Southern Magnolia and while the tree there usually reaches a medium height it does not do well on limestone soil. They seem to thrive best in moist porous soils, demanding an abundance of fertility. Where it does succeed planters are well repaid, the flowers being especially large and attractive, very fragrant, followed by scarlet seed. We purchase these from Southern nurserymen handling only smaller sized trees as they are difficult to establish.

	10	Each
4-5 feet	$22.50	$2.50

Maiden Hair - Ginkgo or Salisburia

Maiden Hair Tree (G. biloba). A conifer but deciduous. It is allied to the Pine family. On close examination of the leaves one will note the aborted Pine needles bound together into a solid leaf. It is of Asiatic origin and carries with it the indescribable oriental appearance in the shape and position of its branches, leaves, character of growth and color of bark. Perfectly hardy; here and in the East largely used for avenue trees.

	10	Each
10-12 feet	$17.50	$2.00
8-10 feet	12.50	1.50
7- 9 feet	10.00	1.25
6- 8 feet	9.00	1.00

"Inclosed you will find my check for shipment of Maple trees received. These trees are fine healthy specimens and were carefully replanted and I feel sure that all will live and grow fast."—W. H. R., Somerset, Ky.

Mulberry - Morus

Russian Mulberry (M. tatarica). This makes a round headed tree, quick of growth and very profuse foliage. It is wonderfully productive of fruit and for anyone wishing to attract birds this tree cannot be surpassed. If planted in chicken runs it will produce fruit for several months. The fruit is considerably smaller than our native variety but the tree bears so profusely that it is visible for a considerable distance.

	10	Each
6-8 feet	$9.00	$1.00

Weeping Mulberry (M. tatarica pendula). A very old tree, immediately attractive with its long sweeping branches that touch the ground. It is grafted on its parent stock—Russian Mulberry and is entirely free of all disease and bears some fruit.

	10	Each
One-year heads	$22.50	$2.50

Maiden Hair Tree - Ginkgo Biloba.

"The stock arrived in good condition and I was very much pleased with the quality of same. Thanking you for the prompt attention you gave my order, I remain."—W. N. T., Pittsburgh, Pa.

"It is indeed a pleasure to have had the opportunity to deal with a firm handling such fine fruit trees and shrubbery. I have had so many to comment on the trees that it is almost impossible for me to go into detail in this letter."—O. P., Louisville, Ky.

Norway Maple - Acer Platanoides.

The Maples - Acer

As a group they contain the most popular trees that are being planted today, and justly so. For quick effect, shade, brillancy of color, adaptability to all conditions there is nothing to compare with the Maple family. We have several varieties in various sizes, all very good when used in their proper places.

Norway Maple (A. platanoides). A tree resembling the Sugar Maple in character, but of darker and larger foliage, round and spreading in habit of growth. It is really the European Hard Maple and retains this character here. For lawn, as specimens or shade, to plant on streets beneath wires or for spreading over sidewalks, parks, cemeteries or for avenue or arching over roadways this tree is highly recommended. Sometimes the trunks are inclined to be slightly crooked when young, but it is well known that they grow out of this unsightliness in a few years when planted in the open. We offer these in large quantities from new blocks, assuring their quality and vigor.

	10	Each
12-14 feet	$25.00	$3.00
10-12 feet	20.00	2.50
8-10 feet	15.00	1.75

Extra large trees can be supplied.

Red Maple (A. rubrum). If it were not for the crooked trunks of this tree, as a lawn specimen it would prove most attractive. The young shoots are bright red in winter, blooming in early spring, a very brilliant color, with pleasing foliage until frost. Then it vies with the Oaks, Sassafras, Gum, Sumac or Sugar Maples for magnificence in color.

	10	Each
8-10 feet	$12.50	$1.50
6- 8 feet	9.00	1.00

Purple Leaved or Schwedler's Maple (A. Schwedleri). A tree resembling the Norway Maple in every respect except in early spring the foliage is a bright purple, changing from bronze to dull green. In the fall it turns bronze before defoliating.

	10	Each
10-12 feet	$25.00	$2.75
8-10 feet	20.00	2.25

Silver or Water Maple (A. dasycarpum). Because of its quick growth, good foliage and ease to transplant, this tree is in great demand. The tree blooms very early in the spring, leaves appear promptly, being light green in color but silvery beneath, and these remain until late fall. For planting as temporary trees—that is, alternating between the hard wooded and slower growers, as Oaks, Elms, Sugar Maples, Gum, etc., this variety is highly recommended. We grow large blocks of these and can fill your order with large or small trees in quantities.

	10	Each
12-14 feet	$20.00	$2.50
10-12 feet	15.00	1.75
8-10 feet	10.00	1.25
6- 8 feet	7.00	.75

Larger trees can be supplied.

Sugar Maple (A. saccharum). Known everywhere and is so popular that it is difficult to keep a well-grown supply on hand. Tree grows to be of great size, foliage of good color and in the fall turns indescribably to all tints imaginable. Being of erect, conical growth, perfectly hardy and wood of such texture that it will survive any abnormal condition of the weather and its adaptability to all types of soils makes it a variety justly popular. Native grown, it proves valuable for the timber for hard wood finishing and also "tapped" for maple sugar.

	10	Each
12-14 feet	$22.50	$2.50
10-12 feet	17.50	2.00
8-10 feet	12.50	1.50
6- 8 feet	9.00	1.00

Extra large trees can be supplied.

English Cork Barked Maple (A. Campestre). An interesting dwarf tree, conspicuous because of its winged bark, bright autumnal foliage and bushy habit of growth.

	10	Each
6-8 feet	$17.50	$2.00
5-6 feet	15.00	1.75

Sugar Maple - Acer saccharum.

Pin Oak - Quercus Palustris.

Oak - Quercus

The derivation of the word literally means—fine trees. As a group there is nothing superior to the Oak. The tree while a little slow of growth, on well fertilized or naturally good soil is very quick to respond and the little extra effort that must be exercised to establish them is repaid.

Pin Oak (Q. palustris). Of all the Oaks this is preferred. Perfectly symmetrical from the base branches up, foliage a shining green, leaves deeply cut and in fall of wondrous colors—a combination for beauty, symmetry and durability not found in any other tree. It is the easiest of the Oaks to transplant, more rapid of growth and in any capacity a tree may be used, whether shade, specimen, avenue, cemetery or park tree, if one is a little patient the reward is commensurate. We have block of several thousand trees and our patrons will get only the most vigorous trees that will quickly establish themselves and grow off kindly.

	10	Each
12-14 feet	$25.00	$3.00
10-12 feet	22.50	2.50
8-10 feet	20.00	2.25
7- 9 feet	15.00	1.75

Larger trees can be supplied.

Burr Oak (Q. macrocarpa). A native variety, of slower growth but in years a stately tree well covered with thick, dark green foliage of heavy texture. For permanency it has no superior. Prefers a moist or deep soil.

	10	Each
10-12 feet	$22.50	$2.50
8-10 feet	17.50	2.00
6- 8 feet	10.00	1.25

Red Oak (Q. rubra). Not as compact as Pin Oak, equally as rapid and a little more difficult to transplant, Red Oak is nevertheless very satisfactory. Leaves color purplish-red in autumn, and the tree will grow on any type of soil. Supply limited.

	10	Each
8-10 feet	$12.50	$1.50
7- 9 feet	9.00	1.00

Poplar - Populus

Lombardy Poplar (P. fastigiata). A tall slender tree reaching great heights, very easy to transplant and of most rapid growth. Specimens often reach 50 feet with a spread of less than ten feet, and for this reason when tree plantings are needed for narrow places, between buildings, congested lawns, narrow avenues, this may be used with great satisfaction. Because of its great height and quick growth it is commendable for backgrounds of buildings, to add character to plantings or to offset straight or bare lines. Further for screening unsightly views, fire protection from close buildings or wind breaks—and all for quick effect we unhesitatingly recommend this variety. A false impression prevails that it sheds its leaves early, but this is a misapprehension, as the tree is healthy in growth and foliage (see cut). Not the same as Carolina Poplar, description of which follows.

	10	Each
12-14 feet	$20.00	$2.25
10-12 feet	12.50	1.50
8-10 feet	10.00	1.25
7- 9 feet	9.00	1.00

Lombardy Poplar - Populus Fastigiata.

The entrance to Hereford Farms, between Versailles and Frankfort. How could you help noticing such a farm in passing? Inviting entrances to farms are just as important as a pleasant face at the merchant's door. This farm is owned by the E. H. Taylor estate, who have for years been liberal users of our stock.

POPLAR—Continued

Carolina Poplar (P. monolifera). Once very popular for rapid growth and effect but so easily broken by wind and sleet, so prone to leaf rust, causing litter from June to frost that the public is warned against its planting.

Tulip Poplar (Liriodendron Tulipifera). This is truly a Magnolia and not a Poplar. See Liriodendron for description and prices, page 20.

Pecans

Hard to establish and slow of growth. Not profitable on limestone soil.

	Each
Seedling trees, 3-5 feet	$0.75
Budded trees, 3-5 feet	1.75

Red Bud - Cercis

Red Bud—Judas Tree (C. canadensis). A native of our woods, literally covered with its red or pink blossoms early in the spring before it opens its leaves. It is an early harbinger of spring, blooming in April. It is a small shapely tree, wood very tough, and the leaves large and very green in color. It may be used in heavy mass planting of shrubs, with White Flowering Dogwood or against evergreens or White Birch, making a pleasant contrast.

	10	Each
8-10 feet	$12.50	$1.50
7- 9 feet	10.00	1.25
6- 8 feet	9.00	1.00

Sycamore - Platanus

American Sycamore or Plane Tree (P. occidentalis). A native, sometimes thought too common to plant. However, where a tree for quick effect is wanted, one clean in habit of growth, luxuriant of foliage and easy to transplant, this lesson of nature in distributing it so liberally should be accepted. The bark is silvery or grayish in winter, the leaves hold on well and for avenue, street, lawn and paddock shade, the Sycamore can be satisfactorily used.

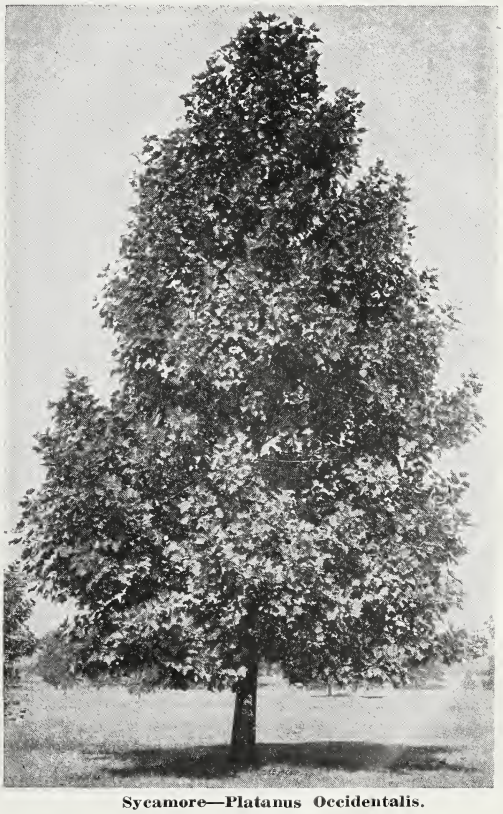
	10	Each
12-14 feet	$20.00	$2.25
10-12 feet	15.00	1.75
8-10 feet	12.50	1.50
7- 9 feet	10.00	1.25
6- 8 feet	9.00	1.00

Extra large trees can be supplied.

Willow - Salix

Weeping Willow (S. babylonica). A tree of stately appearance with long pendent branches swaying their silvery foliage in every breeze, quick to take hold when transplanted, will give a finish to a lawn not obtained in any other tree. This too makes a good screen and whether planted on moist or dry grounds thrives with unusual vigor.

	10	Each
10-12 feet	$15.00	$1.75
8-10 feet	10.00	1.25



Sycamore—Platanus Occidentalis.

A partial view of our evergreen block. It gives an idea of the quantity and quality of Hillenmeyer stock. Then, too, to grow if given con

Evergreens

Here we have a group of plants that embrace a wide variety in character, habitat and color—green of every shade and hue, charmingly contrasted with blue, gold or gray. They are a symbol of the never dying, able to adapt themselves to all types of soil and aways clamouring for fresh air. In groups, for screening, shelter and hedges or as specimens, they are advantageously used. In the summer they are attractive but in the bleak, dreary days of winter how they liven the lawn under the weight of snow and sleet, their great drooping boughs of green seem always to cheer. Evergreens have no rival. Out on the lawn the larger growing Spruce, Hemlock, Pines and Junipers arranged in groups with lower-growing and finer-foliaged plants surrounding them, prove the most attractive planting on larger lawns. The smaller premises, too, have places for them, as a background, screen, or specimen, these taller plants prove serviceable. Then for a planting along the foundation walls they lend themselves to great advantage. They are expensive because of limited supply but may be made permanent with extra care in planting and caretaking afterwards, making the investment worth while. Our plants are dug with balls of soil and securely burlapped to insure perfect transplanting. The soil should be tramped well around the balls in replanting, removing the burlap. Broad-leaved evergreens without soil should have their roots dipped in thin mud before planting and all leaves clipped off. Prices quoted include balling and burlapping as no extra charge is now made for same.

All evergreens are inclined to grow "open" and where compact specimens are wanted (and this is especially true of evergreens used along foundation walls), shearing should be done occasionally. In May or June just as or after the new growth has shown, go over the whole tree with an ordinary hedge shear, clipping in the terminals. This causes the inside branches to develop and also new buds are formed where the cut is made. Thus a number of new branches are formed that hide the unsightly interior of open trees.

Abies - The Firs

Trees are generally pyramidal in shape and hardy everywhere. The needles are short and generally bright on the under side. They transplant kindly and should be more generally used. They are nearly all native of the northern country and more handsome in cultivation than in their native soil.

Nordmann's Fir (A. Nordmanniana). Thick, dense, pyramidal tree of fine form; needles broad, dark green and lustrous. Silvery underneath.

	Each
5-6 feet	$4.00
4-5 feet	3.50
3-4 feet	3.00

Buxus - Boxwood

This has become rather scarce since importation from Europe has been stopped. For formal planting, hedges, vases or boxes it has no equal. The foliage is always a shining dark green, and when given plenty of fertility and moisture thrives wonderfully well.

	Each
2 ft. sheared plants	$3.50
18 in. sheared plants	2.50

Juniperus - Junipers or Cedars

This family embraces many different forms and characters. They are pyramidal, erect and spreading; foliage varying in color from light to dark green, to gold and blue. They possess the vigor to establish themselves in any type of soil and will thrive in clay, stony and poorer soils where some evergreens may fail. Seem to withstand the soot and dust of our cities better than the general evergreen family. They make a sparse root system, requiring extra care in planting and until established. The needles are short and slightly prickly.

Greek Juniper (J. excelsa stricta). A dwarf pyramidal form, very compact; foliage bluish green.

	Each
2-2½ feet	$3.50
1½-2 feet	3.00

he warehouse close by. Immediately after digging they are hurried to shelter, packed and sent you full of vitality—and sure soil and careful attention.

Irish Juniper (J. hibernica). A slender columnar form with glaucous green foliage. Used largely in formal work or in contrast with habit and color plantings. Needs no shearing.

	Each
5-6 feet	$4.50
4-5 feet	3.50
3-4 feet	3.00
2-3 feet	2.50

Pfitzer's Juniper (J. Pfitzeriana). Of the spreading types, this is perhaps the most popular. Foliage a grayish green, slightly drooping and branches are horizontally spreading.

	Each
2½-3 feet	$4.00
2-2½ feet	3.50
1½-2 feet	2.50

Red Cedar (J. virginiana). This is a form of our native Red Cedar. Well adapted to all locations. We offer a very erect form known as Platte River type. This tree is very useful on the lawn, growing quickly to a large tree.

	Each
4-5 feet	$3.50
3-4 feet	3.00

Savin's Juniper (J. Sabina). One of the best. Spreading fan shape habit, of pleasing color of dark green. Stands the city dust, soot, etc., exceptionally well.

	Each
2½-3 feet	$4.00
2-2½ feet	3.50
1½-2 feet	2.50

Blue Juniper (J. glauca). This is one of the best trees offered today. It grows pyramidal but has graceful spreading branches if left untrimmed. When sheared, a perfect column may be had. In color a light blue and a distinct contrast from any other of this group.

	Each
4-5 feet	$6.00
3-4 feet	5.00

Picea - Spruce

These are all easy to transplant, and the most popular of the evergreen family. They are perfectly hardy and grow rapidly and are pyramidal in shape, used for specimens, in groups or for foundation adornment, and as screens, wind breaks or hedges they are equally appropriate. Needles are uniformly short. We have a fine stock of sheared plants that will please every purchaser.

Norway Spruce (P. excelsa). A hedge of this variety will make an impenetrable barrier to trespassing, a wonderful enclosure for a lawn or garden, a windbreak for the residence, a fire protection from dangerous outbuildings, or planted on the lawn as specimens, or more especially in groups will prove most satisfactory. The tree is easy to transplant, grows rapidly and hasn't a fault. We offer this year some exceptionally well-shaped specimens—shipped with soil attached.

	Each
7 -8 feet	$6.00
6 -7 feet	5.00
5 -6 feet	4.00
4 -5 feet	3.00
1½-2 feet	1.00

White Spruce (P. alba). A very hardy evergreen, with deep green foliage, similar to Norway Spruce.

	Each
4-5 feet	$4.00
3-4 feet	3.50
2-3 feet	2.50

Koster's Blue Spruce (P. pungens Kosteriana). A striking blue color, noticeable as far as can be seen. It may be used as a specimen or in groups with excellent effect. Very popular and deservedly so.

	Each
3-4 feet	$7.50
2-3 feet	6.00

"If one is looking for quality at a very reasonable price, the shipment sent me will certainly fill the bill. Both evergreens and fruit trees received in much better condition than one could imagine."—F. P. Stanford, Ky.

"I received my order and everything in perfect condition. I want to thank you for the beautiful Norway Spruce, they are so nice and large and I am delighted with them."—Mrs. B. B. Danville, Ky.

CHARACTERISTIC FOLIAGE

Juniper. Retinispora. Spruce.

Pines - Pinus

Pines seem to grow anywhere, high or low ground, exposed or shaded position, in rich or poor soils, they are at home. After established they grow rapidly and when given space quickly raise their heads and spread their great branches, soon making a wonderful tree. The needles are invariably long and with age droop gracefully. Plant any kind and be assured of getting quick results.

Mugho Pine (P. Mughus). This is an excellent dwarf Pine, being globe shaped and erect branching. It is very attractive especially in spring when the new growth which seem like miniature candles completely covers the bush.

	Each
2-2½ feet	$4.00
1½-2 feet	3.50
1-1½ feet	2.50

Red Pine (P. resinosa). Resembles the Austrian, except it is more compact and needles are shorter and has reddish cones. Quick grower and will do well on high or low ground.

	Each
6-8 feet	$6.00
5-6 feet	5.00

Scotch Pine (P. sylvestris). This is one of the best Pines offered. Very quick to re-establish itself, grows rapidly and has ability to grow very luxuriantly on high and dry ground. Its needles are shorter than either White or Austrian Pine, in habit more compact, and foliage dark green. Where quick effect is wanted this variety will prove as satisfactory as any evergreen.

	Each
6-8 feet	$6.00
5-6 feet	5.00
4-5 feet	4.00
3-4 feet	3.00
2-3 feet	2.50

Mugho Pine—Pinus Mughus.

White Pine (P. Strobus). This is perhaps the best of the Pine family. It is rapid in growth reaches a great height and is at home in any soil. Its needles are long and droop gracefully, in color a beautiful silvery or light green. It transplants very kindly and we recommend it highly. With Norway Spruce, which is much darker in color of foliage, makes an excellent combination for grouping where large trees are wanted.

	Each
5-6 feet	$5.00
4-5 feet	4.00
3-4 feet	3.00
2-3 feet	2.50

Retinispora - Japan Cypress

This group contains many interesting plants. In foliage, grace, beauty and adaptability they are truly attractive. They develop into small trees, never growing as large as Pines or Spruce. The foliage is most attractive, especially when sheared, as then it develops its true color with its lacy and graceful habit, which makes it, whether in specimen or group planting, a much sought for plant.

Thread Branched Cypress (R. filifera). Drooping string-like branches of dark green.

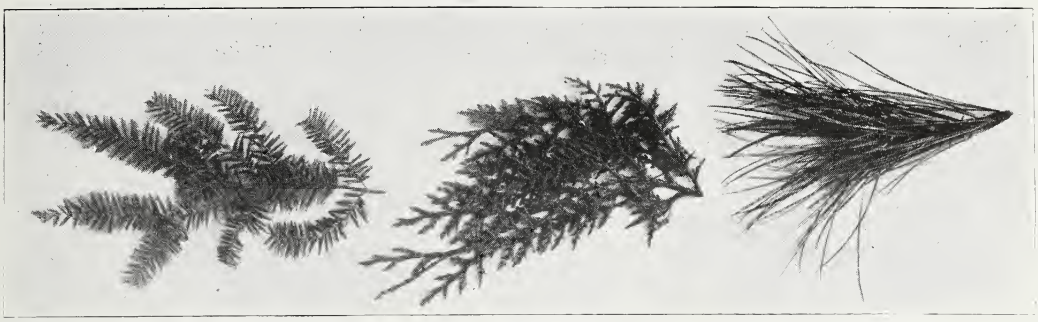
	Each
2-2½ feet	$4.00
1½-2 feet	3.50

Pea-fruited Cypress (R. pisifera). Cone-shaped, foliage fine cut and rather drooping at tips. One of the best.

	Each
3½-4 feet	$4.00
3-3½ feet	3.50
2½-3 feet	3.00

Thread Branched Cypress—Retinispora Filifera.

CHARACTERISTIC FOLIAGE



Hemlock. Arbor-Vitae. Pine.

Golden Pea-fruited Cypress (R. pisifera aurea). This has the same habit of growth as above, but all new growth is yellow or real light green. Looks something like an Arbor-Vitae.

	Each
3½-4 feet	$4.00
3-3½ feet	3.50
2½-3 feet	3.00

Plumed Cypress (R. plumosa). This is one of the best pyramidal varieties. Foliage a grayish-green, very finely cut and has a feathery appearance. Should be sheared during June or July.

	Each
6 -7 feet	$7.50
5 -6 feet	6.50
4 -5 feet	5.00
3½-4 feet	4.00
3-3½ feet	3.50
2 -3 feet	3.00

Golden Plumed Cypress (R. plumosa aurea). The lacy light colored foliage of this is most attractive. Does well everywhere.

	Each
6 -7 feet	$7.50
5 -6 feet	6.50
4 -5 feet	5.00
3½-4 feet	4.00
3-3½ feet	3.50
2 -3 feet	3.00

Taxus - Yew

This is a newer group of evergreens that no doubt will soon prove a most valuable addition to the family of dwarf evergreens. Stands shearing or clipping well, grows in shady or exposed locations, and with its thick, short, dark green needles makes a noticeable plant wherever used.

	Each
2 -3 feet	$3.50
1½-2 feet	2.50

Thuya - Arbor-Vitae

This group contains the more popular forms of lower-growing evergreens. Pyramidal or globe shapes may be had and are popular for foundations, groups, hedges, cemeteries, vases, window boxes, in fact for every purpose an evergreen is wanted. They do well wherever planted, and the flat or "pressed" foliage is most attractive. Should be sheared occasionally so as to develop new growth to cover the inside branches that become bare in a few years if left untrimmed.

Compact Arbor-Vitae (T. compacta). This is a decided globe type, growing as broad as it does high. Deep green foliage in summer.

	Each
1½-2 feet	$3.00
1-1½ feet	2.50

Globe Arbor-Vitae (T. globosa). A perfect globe when well grown, the spread usually equalling the height. Foliage of light green.

	Each
2½-3 feet	$4.00
2-2½ feet	3.50
1½-2 feet	3.00

American Arbor-Vitae (T. occidentalis). One of the most popular. These grow very kindly, will stand shearing like a hedge, being conical in habit and growth.

	Each
4 -5 feet	$4.00
3½-4 feet	3.00
3-3½ feet	2.50
2½-3 feet	2.00

Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae—Thuya Pyramidalis.

A Group of Creeping Junipers.

ARBOR VITAE—Continued

Oriental Arbor-Vitae (T. orientalis). A striking color, pyramidal in shape and different from any of the others of this group.

	Each
4 -5 feet	$4.00
3½-4 feet	3.00
3-3½ feet	2.50
2½-3 feet	2.00

Siberian Arbor-Vitae (T. Wareana). A very dark green the entire year and for this reason most popular.

	Each
2½-3 feet	$3.50
2-2½ feet	3.00
1½-2 feet	2.50
1-1½ feet	2.00

Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae (T. pyramidalis). This is without doubt one of the very best cone-shaped evergreens known. Color a deep rich green, easy to transplant and will grow 8-10 feet.

	Each
4 -5 feet	$4.50
3½-4 feet	3.50
3-3½ feet	3.00
2½-3 feet	2.50

Tom Thumb Arbor-Vitae. This is an exceptionally dwarf-growing variety; globe shaped and seldom reaching 2 feet in height. It is very bright green in summer, changing to bronze in winter, being decidedly different from other varieties. Foliage very finely cut and lacy.

	Each
1-1½ feet	$3.00

"I am glad to advise that every bulb, plant, etc., which I purchased from your firm last fall are all growing nicely, and I anticipate good results from them next year."—Mrs. J. L. D. Knoxville, Tenn.

Ilex - Holly

Ilex opaca (American Holly). A well known native evergreen plant, with large glossy leaves. Red berries appear frequently on old specimens. We have a fine stock in medium sized plants. We advise clipping the leaves at planting time, as it is often difficult to establish. Berry-bearing, 50c extra.

	Each
4 -5 feet	$3.50
3 -4 feet	3.00
2½-3 feet	2.50
2-2½ feet	2.00

Tsuga - Hemlock

No better tree known today and never enough grown to meet the demand. It grows rapidly in the open lawn and in confined places adapts itself admirably to all conditions. It may be sheared into compact specimen or left to develop its great drooping branches, making it valuable wherever a large or small tree is wanted. Prefers moist, though will grow in any soil.

	Each
5 -6 feet	$6.00
4 -5 feet	5.00
3 -4 feet	4.00
2½-3 feet	3.50
2-2½ feet	3.00
1½-2 feet	2.50

"We both wish to thank you for carefully selecting young Dogwoods and Birch trees. They were indeed fine, shapely ones."—Mrs. L. G. B. Cynthiana, Ky.

"Every tree I got from you is living and doing well. I hope to place a larger order this fall."—E. E. G. Franklin, Tenn.

Globe Arbor-Vitae—Thuya Globosa.

Home of Dr. W. H. Young, South Hanover Ave., Lexington. Chas. Michler, landscape architect. Note how these creeping Junipers "tie the house to the ground," while the taller ones tend to "break" the porch pillars. The flowing lines of this planting make it natural. Would the home be so attractive without such a planting?

Deciduous Shrubs

A Home Without Trees and Flowers is a Parody on What the Word Implies.

This is a most interesting division of ornamental horticulture. For here we find these interesting plants of brilliant foliage and gorgeous bloom, with attractive fruits and multi-colored berries all adapting themselves to divers use in home ornamentation. As a group they prove to be the finishing touches or tints of our picture-planted home grounds. With trees we have made our bolder outlines and shaded the grounds but to this group we come to soften the borders or edges of drives, walks and boundaries; to emphasize some lawn feature; to mellow rigid lines or sharp angles, to fill depressions, to screen objectionable views; to cover slopes or divide areas. From early spring, yes, even late winter they unfold their wondrous bowers of yellow, pink, white and red flowers on backgrounds of purple, yellow, light and dark green foliage. The attractive fruits and berries often adhere after autumn has spread its brilliant colors on the foliage. Proper selection as to height and careful choosing of varieties will insure the accomplishment mentioned and provide a source of indescribable pleasure to the grower. Refer to pages 15 and 16 for suggestions.

In the descriptions that follow we give height at maturity, color of blossom and period of bloom and also designate those especially desirable for foundation planting thus (F). A table will be found on another page suggesting plants for particular places. If you do not find here the information desired we will be very glad to answer any further inquiry.

The blooming shrubs are better pruned immediately after flowering. The shortening of the tops in hedge fashion is wrong, but rather the thinning out of the older canes and branches, from the bottom is a better practice. Those that bloom on the terminal of the current year's growth, such as Hydrangea, Hypericum, etc., are better pruned back severely each winter to insure vigorous shoots for the next season.

Abelia

Abelia (A. grandiflora). (F) 2-3 feet. White. July to September. This is a new shrub. It is half hardy as in some severe winters it may be killed back to the crowns. This is not harmful to the vitality of the plant as it should be pruned every year. It will push new shoots with renewed vigor, and its beauty lies in its long arching branches covered with small shining green leaves, a mass of white bell-shaped flowers, borne in clusters. This pruning is almost a requisite; if it is omitted, your plants, unless renewed from the base, will become "top heavy" and lose the natural grace ever present in the young canes. Blooms in July and August, a period when good flowers are scarce. It is evergreen in mild winters and very distinct and unusual. **Price for strong matured plants, $1.00 each.**

Amygdalus - Flowering Almond

Pink Flowering Almond (A. rosea flore pleno). (F) 3-4 feet. Rose pink. April. Flowers in April, the branches being a perfect mass of blossoms from base to tip. Plants are scarce but well worth the extra price asked for it. Excellent plant in any border. **$1.00 each.**

Apple - Flowering Crab - Pyrus

Bechtel. 10-12 feet. Pink. May. Wonderful tree in bloom, flowers being fragrant and double, resembling miniature roses. Profuse bloomer. The foliage is dull green like the orchard variety. Best used among shrubbery. **4-5 feet, $1.50 each.**

Floribunda. 10-15 feet. Deep rose. May. More vigorous in growth than Bechtel; flowers deeper in color and fruit size of a pea, being bright red. Very ornamental and should be used in shrub planting. **4-5 feet, $1.50 each.**

Home of Mr. Calvert T. Roszell, South Ashland Ave. Looks as though this home were in a park, but it is just a city lot. Shade trees front and back, evergreens along the foundation and shrubs in the rear to border the outdoor living room is the analysis of the attractiveness of these home grounds. Aren't they worth while? We're too modest to say what per cent Mr. Roszell estimates his investment in our trees has increased in a few years.

Aralia

*A. **pentaphylla** (Five-leaved Aralia). 6-8 ft. Yellow. June. Very hardy, thriving in dry or sandy soil; with glossy, deep green leaves and light gray twigs in winter. Flowers small, borne in racemes. Rapid in growth.

Berberis - Barberry

The Barberries are an interesting family of shrubs varying in size from 3 to 8 feet. Rich in variety of leaf, flower and fruit, and their beautiful colorings in the fall. Satisfactory for massing, bedding or as individuals.

*B. **purpurea** (Purple-leaved Barberry). (F) 6 ft. Yellow. May. This is an English variety being one of the most attractive foliaged shrubs we have. Royal purple leaves appear in April and they are soon followed by chrome yellow blossoms. The leaves hold color well until fall. The clustered berries common to all Barberry are bright red and usually adhere well into the winter. For group or border planting when used en masse it is very desirable. For foundation especially on lighter colored background it is without a peer.

*B. **Thunbergii** (Japan Barberry). (F) 2½-3 feet. Yellow. June. This without a doubt is the most valuable all-purpose shrub offered today. It really hasn't a serious fault and can be used wherever a plant of this size is desired. Grows in semi-shady, moist or dry locations. When used as a specimen plant or as an edging plant for borders, foundations or hedges, its drooping habit, deep green foliage in the summer months and red berries that hang all winter, are attractive. We grow large quantities of this and unhesitatingly recommend it to every one that desires a hardy, thrifty plant that will adapt itself to soil conditions under most trying circumstances. **Does not carry wheat rust.**

Butterfly Bush—Buddleia.

Prices: 60c each; $5.00 per 10; $45.00 per 100. Exceptions noted.
5 plants at 10 rates; 50 at 100 rates. Extra large plants quoted on application.

Butterfly Bush - Buddleia

Butterfly Bush, or Summer Lilac.

B. Veitchiana magnifica (Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac). 4-6 feet. Violet. July-Sept. A very attractive new addition to the flowering plants. While a perennial in habit, yet because of its vigor and size, it is used largely in shrub plantings. The tops in severe winter will freeze back, but it pushes with such renewed vigor this is not harmful. The flowers are borne on the tips of every bit of new growth, and in August the plants are masses of very conspicuous purple and violet flowers that attract butterflies.

Calycanthus - Sweet Shrub

***C. floridus** (Allspice). (F) 4-5 feet. Chocolate-brown. Blooms intermittently all summer. An old-fashioned shrub known to everyone. Its flowers are sweet-scented with large deep green, glossy foliage, free from all disease and holds on well until very late in the season.

Cornus - Dogwood

C. florida. 15-20 ft. This is really a small tree and description will be found on page 19. As a background in borders this and Red Bud are largely used.

C. sanguinea. 7-8 ft. Greenish-white. June. This is a true Osier, being adapted to moist places. It is a strong grower. The stems of this variety are deep red and are very attractive in winter.

***C. sibirica** (Red-twigged Dogwood). 6-8 ft. Greenish-white. June. Not so robust a grower as the preceding but branches are brighter red color in the winter, making it even more attractive at this season. Pruning the old wood out to encourage new growth increases its brilliancy of color when used in conspicuous places.

Crataegus - Hawthorn

***C. Crus-galli** (Cockspur). 10-12 ft. White. May. A native thorn of great value for edging, screening or mass planting. Very dense in growth with large, dark, glossy, green leaves that usually are highly colored orange and red during the autumn months. Fruit is a brilliant scarlet. Is very hardy and will grow in any good soil. **$1.00 each.**

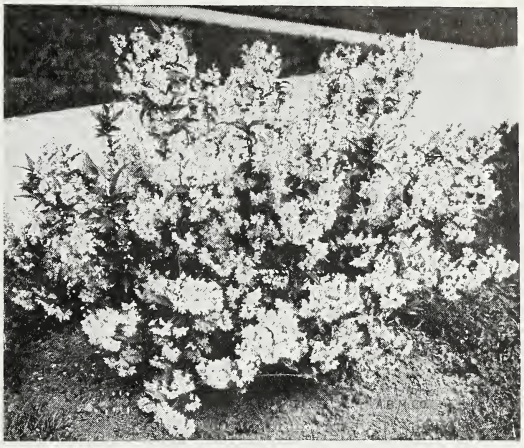
Deutzia

A Japanese shrub noted for its hardiness, fine habit, foliage and profusion of attractive flowers which are borne in racemes during June. The small florets are similar to double Lily-of-the-Valley. If this shrub were better known, especially in the taller-growing varieties, it would become one of the most popular plants used today.

***D. candidissima.** (F) 6-8 ft. White. June. A very useful shrub with sweet scented flowers in long clusters. It is rapid in growth, thrives in any good soil and is a free bloomer.

***D. gracilis.** (F) 1½-2½ ft. White. May. Dense in growth. Blooms profusely in small racemes on arching branches; an excellent low-growing shrub for border planting. In shady locations the foliage sometimes is troubled with leaf spot.

***D. Pride of Rochester.** (F) 6-8 ft. Pinkish-white. June. This is the most popular of the taller growing Deutzias. It is very hardy, adapts itself to any type of soil and is an excellent blooming variety.



Deutzia Gracilis.

D. scabra. 8-9 ft. Pink. June. This is deeper in color than D. Pride of Rochester; otherwise same characteristics.

Diervilla - The Weigelas

An important genus from Japan that is almost indispensable for ornamental planting. They thrive in any soil and in partial shade. Produce a wealth of bell-shaped blossoms along the branches in June and often sparingly during the summer. When young they are upright, but when older become more graceful.

***W. candida.** (F) 5-6 ft. White. May. Most vigorous of the Weigela variety. Flowers are large and quite showy. In exposed places the tops are sometimes injured in severe winters. Very rapid in growth and seems to thrive better in light soil.

***W. Eva Rathke.** (F) 3½-4 ft. Crimson. June. Of smaller growth than the other Weigelas. It is decidedly spreading in character of growth and also attracts attention in bloom with its brilliantly colored flowers with white throats. It is specially showy and if given a preference of light soil and slight shelter will prove an excellent variety.

***W. rosea.** (F) 4-5 ft. Pink. June. This is no doubt the most popular Weigela sold today. Its delicate pink blossoms are borne in great profusion all along arching canes making it an object of unusual beauty at blooming time. Foliage bright green and healthy.

Euonymus - Wahoo

E. americana. 6-8 ft. Yellow. May. This is the native variety, quick growing, deep green leaves with attractive red fruit in the fall.

Exochorda - Pearl Bush

E. grandiflora. 8-10 ft. White. April. This undoubtedly is a most attractive early spring-flowering plant. Leaves and fruit both attractive and when the shrub blooms is a complete mass of white.

"The first shipment of Peonies came in yesterday afternoon and we want to say, gentlemen, that the stock is very satisfactory. The plants have reached good size and carry sufficient roots to make them very acceptable to our customers."—J. & P. Co., Newark, N. Y.

Prices: 60c each; $5.00 per 10; $45.00 per 100. Exceptions noted.
5 plants at 10 rates; 50 at 100 rates. Extra large plants quoted on application.

Golden Bell—Forsythia.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

Pretty shrub of medium size, blooming in spring before the leaves appear. Flowers are yellow, drooping, and are borne along the stem. Exceptionally hardy and thrive in any locality.

F. suspensa. 6-8 ft. Yellow. April. A drooping variety that makes a desirable bush when planted alone or can be made to arch trellises, etc.

***F. Fortunei.** (F) 6-8 ft. Yellow. April. A form of F. suspensa, but with more upright branches and darker, heavier foliage.

***F. viridissima.** (F) 6-8 ft. Yellow. April. This is decidedly the most popular of the Golden Bells. It blooms unusually early in the spring and is especially conspicuous. The foliage is always a deep glossy green, and never diseased. A most valuable shrub for home planting, especially since the branches may be cut in the winter months, brought into the house and placed in water, where they will open out and bloom equally as well as those left on the plant.

Halesia - Snow Drop

H. diptera. 12-15 ft. White. April. Attractive small bushy tree, suitable for border planting and blooming after Dogwood. The flowers resemble the Snowdrop. Sometimes called Silver Bell.

Hamamelis - Witch Hazel

H. virginiana. 8 ft. Yellow. November. An attractive shrub for producing naturalistic effects. Grows well in shade. Large in leaf and unusual because of period of blooming.

Hibiscus - Althea - Rose of Sharon

Tall, slender shrubs, doing well in locations where other plants would fail. Blossoms are single and double, coming in August when there is but little in bloom. Planted for hedges and screening purposes. Offered to color.

Single White. Blossoms white with pink center.

Single Pink. Selected for clear deep pink blossoms.

Double White (Jeanne d'Arc). This is a pure white, double-flowering variety. Very attractive.

Double Red (Boule de Feu). Freest blossoming of all the doubles. Very atractive; bright in color.

Hypericum - St. John's Wort

H. moserianum. (F) 1-2 ft. Yellow. July to September. This rather unique low-growing shrub always attracts attention. Flower a beautiful rich yellow, borne on slender stems, surrounded with rather roundish, leathery green leaves throughout the summer. During severe winters it often kills to the ground but next spring will come back more vigorous than before.

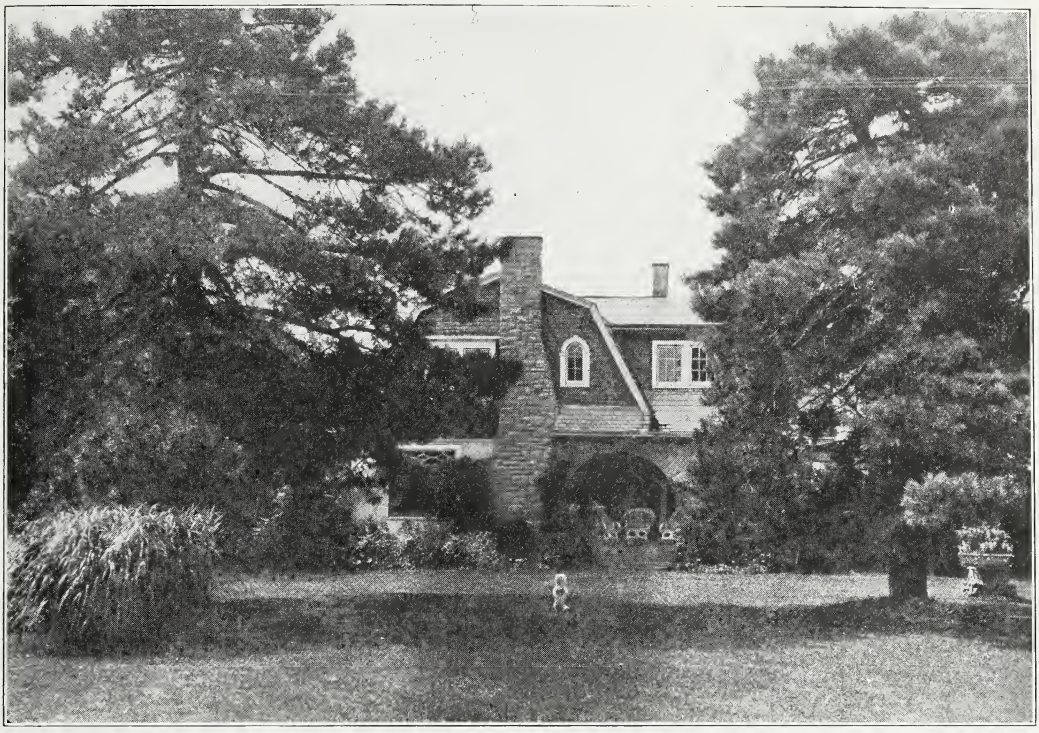
Hydrangea

H. arborescens grandiflora. (F) 3-4 ft. White. May and June. (Also called Hills of Snow, Summer Hydrangea or Snowball Hydrangea). This magnificent hardy American shrub is the very finest addition to this class of plants found in many a year. The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color and the foliage is finely finished. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of the early spring shrubs; while its long period of bloom from early June through August, makes it doubly valuable not only to the florist but to every owner of a garden. Perfectly hardy. Habit of plant excellent.

H. paniculata grandiflora. (Great Panicled Hydrangea). (F) 4-5 ft. White. August. Commonly known as Hardy Hydrangea. This popular variety does not bloom until August and September. The large spikes are first greenish-white, then pure white, later changing to bronze pink.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

Prices: 60c each; $5.00 per 10; $45.00 per 100. Exceptions noted.
5 plants at 10 rates; 50 at 100 rates. Extra large plants quoted on application.



Beautiful country home of Mr. Cloud Bosworth, Versailles road. Through old pines you see the home, with its simple and attractive foundation planting. Aren't trees and plants after all a decided enhancement to any home? Now is the time to plant.

Ligustrum - Privet

A group of ornamental shrubs most desirable for landscape work, and often lost sight of because they are thought of as hedge plants only. Not particular about soil, and grow well in partial shade. They have bright green leaves which remain on well and are seldom attacked by insects.

***L. amurense** (Amoor River Privet). (F) 6-10 ft. White. June. A small leaf, almost evergreen variety of Privet that is much used for hedges. Desirable to give body to mass plantings of shrubbery or as individual specimens.

L. Ibota (Ibota Privet). This is another of the Chinese type, resembling Regel's Privet very closely but being more erect in growth. Its bronze foliage in the fall and attractive berry make it valuable. Then too, its hardiness and ability to withstand not only severe weather but adverse weather conditions make this and Regel's Privet a very desirable plant for mass planting.

***L. regelianum** (Regel's Privet). (F) 5-7 ft. White. June. A low, spreading variety being very twiggy, with a dense foliage not so glossy as California. Because of its graceful appearance, hardiness and adaptability to any soil and shady places, it is the most widely used Privet for landscape work.

The nursery world, too, has its quota of those soliciting orders with cheap trees and tempting prices. What about the satisfaction they will eventually give?

Lonicera - Bush Honeysuckle

This group of plants has as much real merit as anything we sell. It adapts itself to any type of soil, any exposure, it is particularly free of disease and absolutely hardy. The blossoms while not large, usually appear in great profusion in the early spring, followed by bright red berries most of the summer.

L. fragrantissima. (Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle). (F) 6-10 ft. So called because of its very fragrant white or cream blossom. Foliage a very deep and glossy green, that often hangs on practically all winter. Grows well in partial shade, adverse soil or in cities where many tender plants fail. One of the most attractive hedge plants where screen hedges are wanted.

L. Morrowii (Morrow's Honeysuckle). 8-12 ft. This is one of the best quick growing, compact and "filler" shrubs we have. The foliage is bright green, the blossoms cream colored appearing in April. The red and coral fruits follow from June to August. In dry or moist soil, shade or sun, city or country, this variety will thrive.

L. tatarica rubra. 7-9 ft. Pink. April. This is very attractive in blossom, being one of the few early pink flowering shrubs. Has bright red berries that stay on all summer.

Oxydendrum - Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub

O. arboreum. 10-12 ft. White. July-August. Also called Sourwood. Flowers resemble Lily-of-the-Valley, but borne in panicles. Foliage most brilliant in fall. **$1.00 each.**

Prices: 60c each; $5.00 per 10; $45.00 per 100. Exceptions noted.
5 plants at 10 rates; 50 at 100 rates. Extra large plants quoted on application.

Syringa - Philadelphus.

Philadelphus - Mock Orange or Syringa

A tall, vigorous and hardy bush. It bears profuse white flowers resembling orange blossoms. These shrubs are very valuable for background, screens, grouping or specimens. Beautiful white flowers are fine for cutting.

***P. coronarius.** (F) 6-8 ft. White. June. The old-fashioned mock orange, well known to everyone because of its waxy white, fragrant flowers. It proves a specially good plant for every use, the foliage being large, oval in shape and deep green. For cut flowers it is valuable and pruning in this manner often keeps the bush confined where it is not desirable to have it grow too tall.

P. grandiflora. 7-10 ft. White. June. This is a French variety, a most vigorous grower but lacks the fragrance of the former. Blossoms are really larger and as attractive. Rapid in growth and one of the best.

Pyrus - or Cydonia

P. japonica (Japan Quince or Burning Bush). 6-8 ft. Scarlet. April-May. No doubt one of the most attractive spring blooming shrubs, blossoms always large, produced in great masses just as the leaves are coming out. Foliage is a dark glossy green. The plant is free of disease and if it can be kept free of San Jose scale will pay for the space it occupies in any planting.

Rhodotypos

***R. kerrioides** (White Kerria). (F) 4-5 ft. White. May and June. Very ornamental shrub with bright green, plaited leaves and large white flowers one-half to one inch across. These are produced in the end of the branchlets and are followed by conspicuous shining black fruit that adhere practically all winter. A desirable shrub.

Note the satisfaction expressed in the few letters we had space to print. We satisfied patrons in twenty-five states last year. Why not you?

Rhus - Sumac

The Sumac as a class appeal to the planter most for the wonderful fall coloring of the foliage.

R. copallina. This colors better than other varieties and is slightly smaller in growth.

R. laciniata. 8-10 ft. A cut-leaf form of the above that looks like a fern, tropical in appearance and showy.

***R. typhina** (Staghorn Sumac). 10-12 ft. A large shrub or tree much used in landscape background work. Brilliant red foliage in the fall.

Sambucus - Elder

S. nigra aurea. 8-10 ft. White. June. One of the best yellow foliage plants. Retains its color the entire season and is very conspicuous in every planting. Quick to establish itself, robust grower and attractive.

S. n. laneeolata. 8 ft. White. June. This has fine-cut green colored foliage. New canes bear great panicles of bloom that develop into heavy heads of shiny berries.

Spirea - Meadow Sweet

This family contains more attractive varieties than any. They range in height from very dwarf to tall, color of blossom from white to red, and period of bloom from early April to August. It contains a large number of species and those we catalogue are really the choicest. All are very attractive and they are not particular as to soil.

S. Anthony Waterer. (F) 2 ft. Bright pink. June and July. A compact low-growing shrub with dense foliage usually deep green with occasional variegated leaves of pink and white on young growth. Flowers are borne in full flat clusters on erect stems. If these are cut away when they fade the shrub will usually bloom intermittently during the summer. Very valuable for edging in front of shrubbery or sometimes used as a dwarf hedge.

Spirea Anthony Waterer.

Prices: 60c each; $5.00 per 10; $45.00 per 100. Exceptions noted.
5 plants at 10 rates; 50 at 100 rates. Extra large plants quoted on application.

Beautiful new home of Mr. Phil Straus, East Main. This planting was done this spring. The foundation group of evergreens has given it an outdoor finish that after all is just as important as the interior decoration. We can furnish you too with plants whenever you need them.

SPIREA - Meadow Sweet—Continued

S. callosa rosea. (F) 3 ft. Deep pink. June and July. Really a taller form of Spirea Anthony Waterer. A little more open in growth and if blossoms are cut away it will flower most of the summer.

S. Douglasii. 6-8 ft. Deep pink. July. Slightly taller and a little more branched than Spirea Billiardii. Terminals of each branch crowned with flower spike six inches long.

S. prunifolia (Plum-leaved Spirea). (F) 5-6 ft. White. April-May. This is an old-fashioned variety, flowers borne close to the slender erect branches in the spring before foliage appears. The individual flowers resemble miniature roses and are usually borne in great profusion. The foliage is shiny dark green and in the fall turns bright red.

S. Reevesii. (F) 4-5 feet. White. May. This is one of the best of the Spirea group. White flowers borne along the stem just as the foliage appears makes a most attractive bush wherever used. The foliage appears early and remains exceptionally late in the fall. In habit it is very graceful and can be used in foundations where plants of this height are desired.

S. Thunbergii (Snow Garland). (F) 2½-3½ ft. White. April. The extra early flowering species is the pride of the Southland. It is spreading in growth with arching slender branches that are a perfect mass of minute flowers followed with exceptionally delicate green foliage. For edging purposes it has few equals and we recommend it highly.

S. Van Houttei (Bridal Bower or Bridal Wreath). (F) 4-6 ft. White. May. This is the most useful of the hardy shrubs. It has grown so popular that we sell more of it than any other variety we grow. The flowers are in flat clusters usually an inch or more across produced on spreading, pendulent branches often drooping to the ground. In full bloom they are a mass of white and never fail to attract attention. The foliage is an attractive green which it retains late in the year.

Spirea Van Houttei.

Prices: 60c each; $5.00 per 10; $45.00 per 100. Exceptions noted.
5 plants at 10 rates; 50 at 100 rates. Extra large plants quoted on application.

Symphoricarpos Racemosus - Snowberry.

Symphoricarpos

S. racemosus (Snowberry). (F) 4-5 ft. This shrub has small pinkish flowers in July, followed by white berries which remain on well into the winter.

S. vulgaris. (Coralberry, Buck Bush, Indian Currant). 4-5 ft. A very hardy, tough shrub that can be established where others fail. Its wealth of coral-like berries are quite showy during winter. This and the Snowberry go well together.

Syringa - The Lilacs

No shrubs are better known or more deservedly popular than the lilac.

***Lilac, Purple.** 7-10 ft. The well known old-fashioned variety with purple, fragrant flowers in May.

***Lilac, White.** 6-8 ft. Same as the above but with white blossoms.

Tamarix

Shrubs of strong but slender, delicate growth similar to the asparagus. The pink flowers, filmy foliage and gracefulness make them one of the most desirable shrubs for background or inter-planting. Will grow in poor, dry soil where other shrubs fail.

T. aestivalis. (F) 6-7 ft. Pink. June. This species has bluish-gray foliage, carmine-pink flowers, and also blooms late in the summer.

T. africana. 7-10 ft. Deep pink. April and May. This is the most vigorous of any. Sea-green foliage and pink flowers; blooms early.

Did you ever think how trees and shrubs increase the value of property? Plant now.

Viburnum - The Snowballs

In this group are some of the most conspicuous shrubs for blossom, berries or autumnal foliage we have. They are all hardy, vigorous and healthy. For individual specimens or shrubbery borders they are desirable. Most of them will grow in partial shade but do better in the sun.

***V. sterile** (Old-fashioned Snowball). 10-12 ft. White. May. This old-fashioned variety is well known to every lover of plants. Its balls of pure white, literally cover the bush when in bloom.

***V. Opulus** (High Bush Cranberry). 8-10 ft. White. May. Strong, rather spreading habit with single white flowers borne in flat clusters. The very showy red fruit which follows and the beautiful coloring in the fall make it one of the best.

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball). 6-8 feet. White. May. This species is one of the most satisfactory shrubs grown. Its pure white double blossoms with a setting of dark pleated leaves and perfect form make it one of the best. Fine for an individual specimen or in groups.

***V. lantana** (Wayfaring Tree). (F) 10-12 ft. White. June. A large, vigorous shrub with soft, heavy lantana-like leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded by red berries which turn black as they ripen.

The right kind of goods advertise your business—that's why we have been getting larger—been growing since 1841!

Snowball—Viburnum Opulus Sterile.

Prices: 60c each; $5.00 per 10; $45.00 per 100. Exceptions noted.
5 plants at 10 rates; 50 at 100 rates. Extra large plants quoted on application.

A Drive Hedged With California Privet.

Hedge Plants

A living fence—one made of plants, attractive with their green leaves, formally trained or arched branches, colored foliage or bright berries is surely more pleasing than the still, rigid, mechanical effect obtained by the similar use of wood or metal. A lawn hedge is permanent—once planted, only occasional pruning or shearing is required. It is better practice in pruning to round rather than to shear perfectly flat on top, as this gives the bottom and side branches an opportunity to reach the sunlight and air necessary for full development of the hedge at its base and near the ground line. Hedges pruned square on top simply form a shade for these lower branches, which soon become weak in growth, and the hedge row becomes unsightly because of the meager foliage near the base. Hedges of flowering plants should never be pruned formal, but allowed to develop naturally, sneaking out only occasional canes that are ungainly.

For hedges you may use a variety of plants, including not only the Privets and Barberries, but flowering shrubs like Hydrangea, Purple-leaved Barberries, Altheas, Spireas, Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle, Evergreens, in fact any of the compact-growing shrubs may be used. Prices on these will be quoted on application.

Distances Apart to Plant. Privet, 6-10 inches; Japan Barberry, 8-12 inches; Flowering Shrubs, 2-2½ feet.

California Privet

A semi-evergreen hedge with thick, shining leathery leaves, that grows very rapidly, can be pruned into any formal effect and planted by everyone needing a quick hedge without much expense and trouble. It blossoms in spring, the fragrant white flowers being noticeable for some distance. In planting it is a good idea to cut away practically all the tops of the smaller plants in order to get a bushy hedge. We have quantities of this desirable variety.

	100	1000
12-18 inches	$ 5.00	$40.00
18-24 inches	6.00	50.00
2-3 feet	8.00	70.00
3-4 feet	10.00	80.00

Amoor River Privet, South

Semi-evergreen hedge that grows quickly. Occasionally it freezes to the crown in a severe winter, but always comes back with renewed vigor.

	.100
12-18 inches	$10.00
18-24 inches	12.00
2-3 feet	15.00

Regel's Privet

This is the hardiest of the Privets we sell. It is semi-drooping in growth, making thick hedges from the ground line, growing 6-8 ft. if left unsheared. Those wanting real permanency, or privacy where a low hedge is wanted, plant this one.

Prices on application.

Thunberg's Barberry

This Japanese shrub is being used more and more as a hedge. Not as quick in growth as Privet, but absolutely hardy. Its small, glossy leaves are out early in spring, succeeded by yellow flowers. The foliage turns a bright red in the fall, and this is followed by red berries. It is a graceful, drooping shrub, making an elegant variety for hiding foundation walls or planting in the corners by steps, etc., also does well in shady places. Especially remarkable for its brilliant red berries, remaining fresh until spring, and for its dazzling fall coloring. Our heavier bushy plants will make immediate effect when planted.

	10	100	1000
12-15 inches	$2.00	$15.00	$125.00
15-18 inches	2.50	20.00	150.00

Thunberg's Barberry.

Hardy Perennials

For permanent planting, for variance, for beauty of flower and pleasure, the perennial plants offer a field from which one may select in color, or in period of bloom, plants to suit the tastes of the most fastidious. Our list includes only the most desirable ones. There are hundreds of varieties and kinds, many are meritorious, but for the average bed, group or border, one will find the selection that follows, suitable to ordinary purposes.

May it be said that these plants thrive better in fertile ground, and with plenty of moisture; should be well cultivated and kept free of weeds for best results. For the sake of neatness after the blooming period the flower stems should in part be cut out, being careful to leave sufficient foliage to conduct the natural functions of the plant.

Ordinarily perennials are set 18 inches apart for the larger-growing and 15 inches for the dwarf plants. In planting a border, if one will mark his rows going each way so as to make squares the number of plants is quickly ascertained, the arrangement as to height is easily arrived at and the grouping or planting made easy by alternating or varying a few inches from these rigid lines. Mulching for winter protection is necessary, care must be taken not to smother the plants by covering the crowns.

Anchusa

We offer the deep blue shade of this excellent perennial. It grows four to five feet, and sometimes needs staking. Blooms in May and the giant stalks are a mass of pretty blue flowers. For the background of a hardy border this is indispensable where blue color is wanted.

Aquilegia - Columbine

Blooming in late spring and through the early summer months, preferring slightly shaded positions, though it does well in the sun. The flowers are borne on slender stems and mostly long spurred—coming in the many shades they do, prove very valuable in any border. 2-3 feet.

Buddleia - Butterfly Bush

(See shrubs page 31.)

We have some small Butterfly Bush in perennial size at perennial prices listed below.

Campanula - Canterbury Bell

Another garden favorite. Blossoms borne on long stems in many shades and colors. Partial shade and rich soil produce the better blossoms. This is a biennial, but should be in every garden.

All Perennials, 25c each; $2.00 per 10; $17.50 per 100. Peonies excepted.

Carnations

These are the hardy border Carnations. We offer these in mixed colors. The flowers are medium sized and have all the characteristics of the varieties grown under glass.

Chrysanthemums

These are hardy and most attractive in September and October. In planting these try to group them as some seasons it may be necessary to save from early frost by covering with sheets. Height 2-3 feet. The flowers are very attractive, borne in large quantities. Colors, white, pink, red and yellow.

Carnations.

Coreopsis

A beautiful yellow flower, desirable for cutting or for border. Blooms in June, flowers being two inches across when well grown. After blooming the seed may be cut away and a good secondary blossoming will follow all through the summer. The best yellow flower for the border. Height 2-3 feet. Graceful.

Delphiniums

A blue flower, whose praises have been sung by every lover of a hardy border. The flowers are borne in great spikes, the first coming about the first of June. These may be cut off and young growth will start from the crown producing some bloom all through the summer. Height 3-4 feet. Mulch slightly as the crowns sometimes rot over winter.

Belladonna. Light turquoise-blue, the most continuous bloomer of the two varieties.

Formosum. The deep or dark blue, lighter centers and a robust grower. The best of the dark shades.

Digitalis - Foxglove

This biennial is an old garden favorite. The flowers are borne on long stems (3-4 feet), and during their period of blossom are the most attractive thing in a border. These plants are not offered as to color, but are mixed seed from best plants. They are ordinarily very easy to grow, thriving in loose, rich soil.

Gaillardia - Blanket Flower

Will grow anywhere, bearing large quantities of yellow flowers flecked and marked with crimson and brown. Starting in June, there are blossoms all summer. One of the most desirable plants for the home garden and the flowers are valued for cutting.

Hibiscus - Mallow Marvels.

Delphiniums.

Gypsophila - Baby's Breath

G. paniculata. 2½-3 ft. May-June. Tiny white flowers with slight pink coloring. Almost a mist of feathery bloom. Attractive and useful to "soften" stiff stem flowers in bouquets and desirable for drying for similar use in winter.

Helianthus - Sunflower

Miss Mellish. A beautiful yellow, blooming in August and September, flowers being two inches across and on strong stems. The flowers are single and the foliage free from disease. Spreads quickly and produces tall stalks 5-7 feet.

Hollyhocks

Everyone knows them—with their long spikes of multi-colored flowers, borne in profusion as they are, there is no wonder they are so largely used. Blooming in June and July, so absolutely hardy that they will take care of themselves.

Single Hollyhocks. 5-6 feet. These are seedlings, grown from the very best plants of Senator J. N. Camden's gardens, and anyone who has seen them in bloom there knows their wonderful beauty.

Hibiscus - Mallow Marvels

Larger and more brilliant than the old forms. Plants frequently grow five feet and during July and August produce flowers 8 and 10 inches across, especially if given water. We can furnish in white, pink and red.

All Perennials, 25c each; $2.00 per 10; $17.50 per 100. Peonies excepted.

German Iris.

Hardy Grasses

This group contains very valuable plants for beds and borders, parks or cemeteries, under trees or alongside of lakes or ponds. They are very effective. Because they do not produce highly colored flowers but filmy spikes or plumes they have been neglected. Their ease of transplanting, freedom from disease, and the grace of their falling blades should be points in their favor.

Arundo donax (Giant Reed). This variety grows to a height of 12 to 15 feet, and is especially desirable for background, the central feature of a bed planted with grasses, or to screen undesirable outlooks. Its long drooping bright narrow green leaves resemble a healthy stalk of corn though more artistic.

Eulalia japonica. 5-6 feet. A hardy grass of robust growth and light green leaves. Used largely for backgrounds or centers of beds.

Eulalia gracillima. 3-4 feet. This is the most graceful of the grasses, and therefore most popular. For individual or mass planting it is unexcelled.

Eulalia variegata. Long narrow leaves with prominent white stripe. Medium grower.

Eulalia pennisetum. Dwarf. 2-2½ feet. Very fine leaves and excellent for bordering.

Eulalia zebrina. Similar to japonica, being as the name indicates cross striped with white.

Iris

There is a peculiar charm about the Iris that appeals irresistibly to those whose taste for the refined and delicately beautiful, leads them to seek a closer acquaintance with it. Its iridescent coloring, fragile, orchid-like formation s often unnoticed by the careless observer. But those who only know the Iris as "flags" have never really examined "the rainbow flower," "messengers from the Queen of Heaven to mortals on earth." We want you to plant some of them, especially the Japanese variety, and see that one investment means years of beauty. Cultivation is simple. They will last indefinitely when once established.

German Iris

These are the old-fashioned flags, and the varieties we offer are exceptionally meritorious, being selected for variety and distinct coloring.

Black Prince. Standards light lavender; falls lavender.

Florentina alba. Standards and falls white, tinged with yellow and blue.

Honorabilis. Standards golden yellow; falls rich mahogany brown.

King. Standards lemon yellow; falls satiny brown, edged sulphur.

Loreley. Falls slightly yellow, heavily veined purple; standards yellow.

Pallida Dalmatica. A tall variety. Lavender shading to blue.

Pauline. A striking lavender-violet variety.

Sherwin Wright. A golden yellow with practically no marking.

Spectabilis. The old-fashioned royal purple variety.

Queen of May. A soft rose-lilac, almost pink.

Walneri. Standards lavender; falls a purple-lilac.

Eulalia Japonica.

All Perennials, 25c each; $2.00 per 10; $17.50 per 100. Peonies excepted.

Japan Iris

This is the latest blooming of the Iris. Anyone not familiar with these has missed one of the glories of the garden. They bloom in June, being the largest, showiest and contain varieties that for variance of color and beauty are unsurpassed by any perennial. Prefers moist soil, but blooms exceedingly well on any type. We are limited in several varieties and will have to substitute if sold out when order is received. We list six varieties to color and letter as the names are difficult to pronounce. They are all delicately and variously veined and shaded, all being favorite sorts.

A. White. C. Lavender. E. Mahogany.
B. Dark purple. D. Rose.

Siberian Iris

Resembles the Japan varieties in character of growth. Blooms earlier. Purple veined gold in color.

Pyrethrum - Painted Daisy

One of the most desirable perennials, blooming in May and June. tractive. We list mixed shades. 2-3 feet.

Phlox

Nothing grows in the perennial class that is as satisfactory as the Hardy Phloxes. They are wonderful in their many shades, their profusion of bloom and general good character. Our list is not large but the very best varieties of their respective colors from a test row of many kinds. It is a good idea to break out the flowering spikes after they have finished blooming. Root-prune or transplant every few years.

(Sir Edward) Landseer. A brilliant, pleasing shade of salmon-red, very striking.

(Frau G. Von) Lassburg. A late white, producing great spikes or trusses of pure white flowers. Fine.

(Miss) Lingard. Another white but blooms in April. Removing the seed spikes a good second bloom is to be had. Best white known. Early.

Pantheon. Just as soft, pleasing shade of rose pink as could be had in a Phlox. Blooms in July and very fine.

(Sir Richard) Wallace. Vigorous grower and pronounced the best of its season. White with violet center. Attractive.

Platycodon - Japanese Bellflower

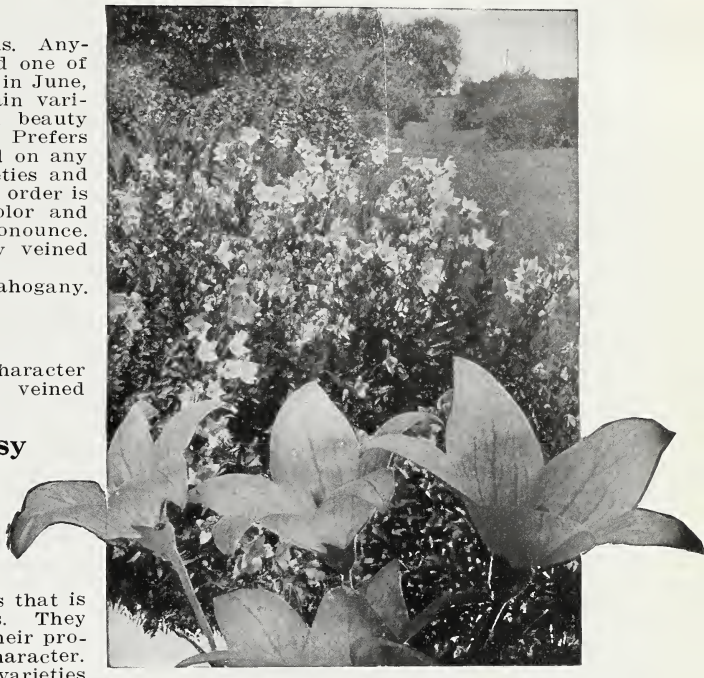
This comes in blue and white. Blossoming in July, the attractive flowers, often three inches across, come in succession for several weeks. Height 2½-3 feet.

Poppies

These are Oriental Poppies, vivid shade of red, blooming with the peonies and the joy and admiration of everyone. Plant a few of our divisions and have flowers the first season. 2-3 feet. We advise fall planting only.

Rudbeckia - Golden Glow

A yellow blooming perennial, that has become popular in a very short time since being introduced. The flowers in July and August are like small Chrysanthemums borne on the terminals of the 5-6 foot stalks. Very desirable. They are of the easiest culture, perfectly hardy and very free-blooming.



Platycodon - Japanese Bellflower.

Shasta Daisies

Vigorous growing plants, height 2½-3 feet, simply masses of wonderful daisy-like flowers borne on great stems. They are fine for cutting for the house or mass effect in the border. Plants from seed of improved Alaska type.

Sweet William

Another good old-fashioned plant, so well known that description is not necessary. Flowers in June and is a picture with its white, violet and crimson blossoms. No old-fashioned border is complete without their cheerful, sweet-smelling and showy flowers. 18-24 in.

Newport Pinks. These are similar to the ordinary Sweet William save in color; are all light salmon-pink.

Tritoma - Red Hot Poker

This blooms from July until frost time. The flower spikes are bright red cone-like heads that protrude above the drooping green leaves several feet. It is rather unusual and attractive. 2-3 feet.

Yucca - Adam's Needle

Y. filamentosa (Adam's Needle or Thread Plant). A stately evergreen thread-leaved plant producing spikes of creamy white flowers, borne on tall stems. The individual flowers resemble the tuberose. Desirable to plant about a grave or wherever it may raise its majestic head in full array.

All Perennials, 25c each; $2.00 per 10; $17.50 per 100. Peonies excepted.

Festiva Maxima Peonies.

Peonies

No other perennial compares favorably with the peony. It is so distinct, possessing many good qualities, that it is the standard of perfection. Ease of culture, hardiness, freedom from disease are qualities sought after and found in this grand old-fashioned flower. Like the oak, it seems to improve each succeeding year in size and beauty. The newer and improved varieties rival the rose in delicacy of color, fragrance and general beauty. No other large showy flower equals it singly, as a bouquet or for general decorative work. It thrives best in deep, rich, sunny exposure, though does well in partial shade. A covering of leaves or well-rotted manure each fall or summer adds to its thriftiness. It may be used in the open border, along drives and walks, intermingled with shrubbery or other perennials, or in the background along the fence. We have spent much money and energy to collect the best and offer with confidence the following varieties in strong divided roots.

Prices of all Peonies, 50c each; $4.50 per 10.

White Peonies

Festiva Maxima. The grandest of the whites. Early. The flowers are extra large, color a pure white save carmine tipped petals.

Couronne d'Or. A cream colored white, compact blossom and very desirable. Late.

Duke of Wellington. A midseason white of unusual vigor, often having several blossoms to each stem.

Mad. de Verneville. Another very desirable white variety, free bloomer and should be in every collection.

Marie Jacquin. This is almost single, having only double row of outer petals. A favorite with everyone. **$1.00 each.**

Red Peonies

Francois Ortegat. A midseason to late variety, being very dark rose color with yellow stamens; flowers large on strong stems. Extra good.

Delachei. A late deep rich red, of unusual color. An old favorite and esteemed by everyone who knows it.

Felix Crousse. A midseason variety of the most pleasing velvety red color, fading to lighter shades as the blossom falls.

Pink Peonies

Asa Gray. A soft shell pink, mottled and veined rose. Midseason, and plant vigorous. Supply limited.

Alexander Dumas. A strong midseason free-growing pink of deep and pleasing color.

Faust. This is an old favorite shell pink variety, midseason to late, a favorite with everyone that knows it.

Fragrans. Another deep rose of different season, valued for its fragrance and freedom with which it flowers.

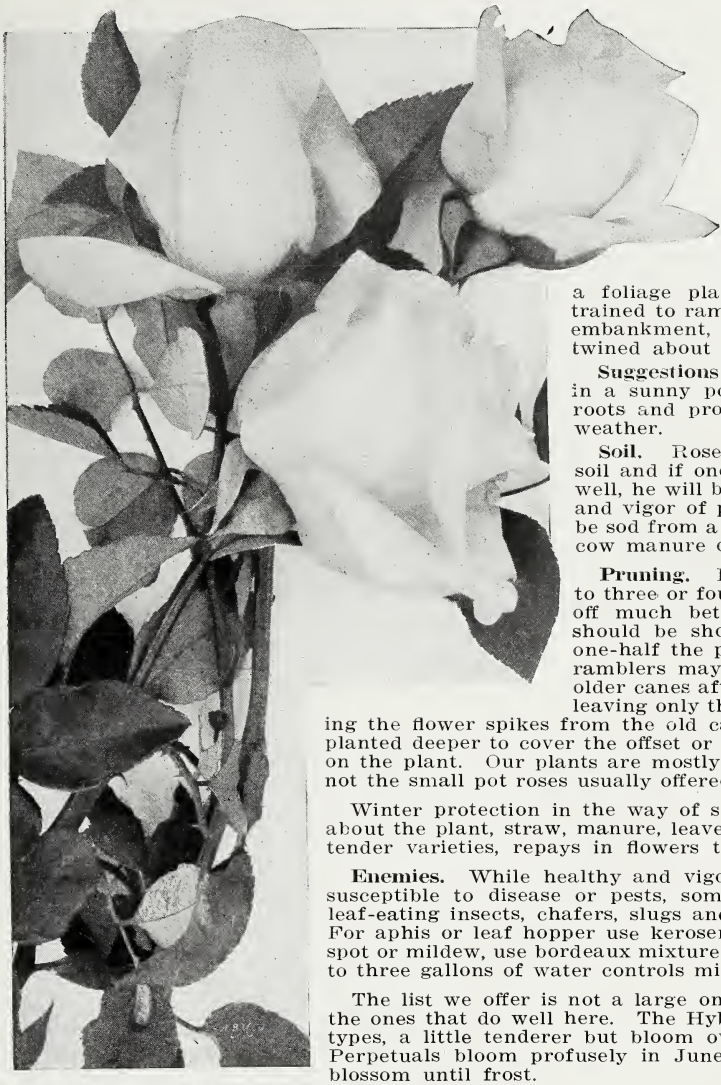
Humei. The best late pink, American Beauty shade. Plants graceful and free flowering.

La Tulipe. Of late season, compact blossom, white with streaks of red and pink on many petals. Resembles the tulip somewhat.

Livingstone. Late; clear pink. Very fine.

Marguerite Gerard. Another delicate pink, midseason, of great vigor and size.

The home grounds reflect home life. Are you fixing your exterior as you do the interior?



Mrs. Cant Roses.

Roses

After years of breeding, experimentation and testing, rose varieties have advanced many steps beyond the garden of our grandmothers, so wonderful in June. Now we may have a succession of bloom all through the growing season, in colors and shades to suit every fancy. They can be used everywhere a foliage plant or blossom is wanted, or trained to ramble over fence, trellis or arch, embankment, walls or abutments, or entwined about posts, trees or pillars.

Suggestions of Rose Culture. Plant only in a sunny position in soil free of all tree roots and protected if possible from severe weather.

Soil. Roses like a fertile, well-drained soil and if one will prepare a bed especially well, he will be rewarded in wealth of bloom and vigor of plant. An ideal top-soil would be sod from a pasture mixed with well-rotted cow manure on a clay sub-soil.

Pruning. In planting, prune them back to three or four good buds, as they will grow off much better. The everblooming roses should be shortened back each year about one-half the previous season's growth. The ramblers may be pruned by taking out the older canes after they are through blooming, leaving only the younger canes, or by removing the flower spikes from the old canes. Budded roses should be planted deeper to cover the offset or crook just above the soil mark on the plant. Our plants are mostly own-root and field-grown and not the small pot roses usually offered.

Winter protection in the way of soil mounded up several inches about the plant, straw, manure, leaves or litter, especially about the tender varieties, repays in flowers the extra trouble.

Enemies. While healthy and vigorous plants are not especially susceptible to disease or pests, some pests will appear. For the leaf-eating insects, chafers, slugs and beetles, use arsenate of lead. For aphis or leaf hopper use kerosene emulsion or if diseases, leaf spot or mildew, use bordeaux mixture. Potassium sulphide, one ounce to three gallons of water controls mildew better than anything else.

The list we offer is not a large one but contains the "cream" of the ones that do well here. The Hybrid Teas are the everblooming types, a little tenderer but bloom over the entire season. Hybrid Perpetuals bloom profusely in June, then follows a scattering of blossom until frost.

White Roses

Clothilde Soupert. A bedding rose of merit. Blooms exceptionally well all through the summer. Its small white blossoms with pink outer petals make it unusually attractive.

Druschki (Snow Queen or White American Beauty). H. P. This is a wonderful rose, in bud or full blossom. Owing to its vigorous habit of growth, it produces great masses of large pure white flowers in June, and regularly during the summer. Perhaps the best white in existence today.

Sir Thomas Lipton. This is a pure Rugosa rose, both in bloom and foliage and is therefore hardy everywhere. Flowers perfectly double and plant vigorous.

White Cochet. H. T. This is the best of its kind. The plant is healthy and will produce, in congenial surroundings, a great profusion of flowers. In bud or when full blown it is very fine. Color white with outer petals slightly tinged with pink. You make no mistake in planting it.

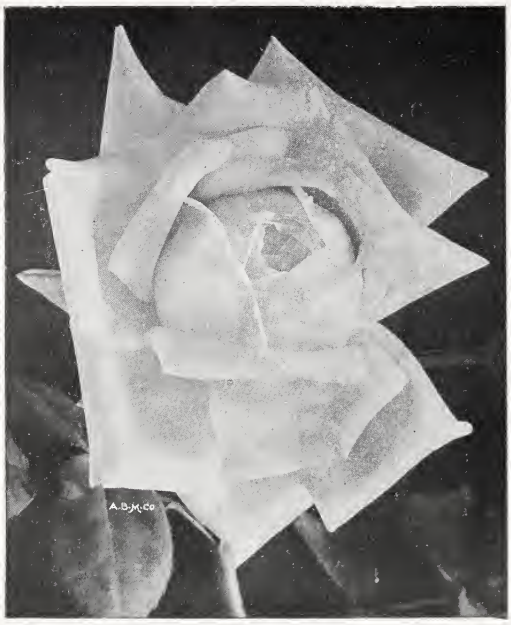
Red Roses

Eugene Marlitt. H. P. This rose promises to succeed here better than any of its color. Teplitz is a great rose but too tender, but in this we found a hardy perpetual variety that blooms profusely all through the season. Blossoms large and a bright pleasing red, changing to crimson when fully developed.

General Jacqueminot. H. T. Affectionately called "General Jack" and truly a veteran of many years. It is known and wanted by everyone and notwithstanding the many new varieties this grand old brilliant scarlet, crimson rose finds a place in every rose bed. Its rugged growth, free flowering ways has made it deservedly popular. Does well everywhere a rose will grow.

"We have wanted to write each day since trees arrived to thank you for the beautiful selection of evergreens—and every tree and shrub too, is showing signs of life."—Mrs. W. S., Stanford, Ky.

Prices: 60c each; $5.00 per 10.



Rose, Radiance.

Pink Roses

Conrad Meyer. Another rose of the Rugosa type. Makes a sturdy bush 3 to 5 feet with glossy green foliage and flowers in large clusters. In color it is one of those silvery pink varieties, beautiful in bud or full flower, followed by bright seed pods. Has received numerous medal awards.

Hermosa. This little bedding rose has won its way into the hearts of every rose lover. It is an everbloomer in every sense of the word, if the weak wood is removed and pruned annually. In color a most pleasing pink blooming all over the bush, making a mass of blossom.

Mrs. B. R. Cant. H. T. This is the freest blooming rose we offer, especially it is true in late summer and early fall. The bush is vigorous, free from disease. The pointed buds open into beautiful double flowers. A very dark pink fading into a most pleasing shade that everyone loves. We prize this variety highly and recommend it on its merits.

Paul Neyron. H. P. No doubt of its being the most popular hardy perpetual grown. Because of its vigor of bush and pleasing color, large size and comparative freedom from thorns there is a unprecedented demand for it always. It is clear rose pink, sometimes called pink American Beauty, which it resembles much in form and color.

Pink Cochet. H. P. This we believe to be the best one of the pink roses today. Strong of bush, and a great producer of exquisite buds and flowers. In color a deep pink, save outer petals which are silvery rose pink. Blossoms very double. Plant it, it won't disappoint.

Radiance. H. T. This is a brilliant rosy-carmine with decided opaline tints in open flower.

Climbing Roses

American Pillar. Flowers large and single; range from 2 to 3 inches in width. Brilliant carmine-rose with cream variations and yellow stamens at center; produced in immense clusters; being very showy and attractive. Unquestionably one of the finest single climbing roses known. Strong, rapid growth, healthy foliage and a wealth of flowers.

Christine Wright. A delightful clear, deep pink with glossy, healthy foliage. One of the best.

Climbing American Beauty. This is a wonderful new rose, resembling its namesake in character and size of bloom. In color it is a deep pink not so dark as the bush form. The plant is a moderate grower and the foliage is usually free of mildew.

Crimson Rambler. As this variety is so susceptible to mildew we have discontinued it. Excelsa is preferred, being similar in color and season; foliage glossy green.

Dorothy Perkins. This variety is decidedly the most popular climbing rose today. The plants are healthy, the foliage being small, smooth and dark green. It is a luxuriant grower and is easily trained over fence, veranda or trellis. A beautiful light pink, semi-fragrant, and blooming in large clusters.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. This new rose has a great future. In flower and foliage it is all that could be expected of a climbing rose. Blossoms extra large, resembling the tender Hybrid Tea roses in shape and size. Its strong stems are 12 to 18 inches long, making it valuable for cutting. In color a delicate flesh pink changing when full blown to a flesh white shade.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins). This variety is one of the best dark colored roses offered today. It resembles Dorothy Perkins very much in general characteristics of plant, except foliage is even more healthy. A radiant crimson in color, borne in great clusters from almost every bud. Outgrows other climbing roses, usually, and almost immune to disease.

Gardenia. This is a Wichuraiana or memorial rose. These are of Japanese origin and in mild climates evergreen. The foliage is leathery texture, dark green and almost insect and disease proof. Very desirable for covering graves, rock walls or stumps. Color in bud a pleasing bright yellow, opening double cream color.

Silver Moon. Another new rose that has made a name for itself; large foliage of glossy dark green, perfectly healthy and a good grower. Flowers cup-shaped and largest of all the climbers. Semi-double and pure white with a cluster of beautiful yellow stamens in center.

"I certainly appreciate the extra effort you must have made to give me such a uniform lot of extra fine trees, such a fine root system and so clean."—E. M. McC., Henderson, Ky.

"I always know I am going to receive the very best in quality from you, as I have never been disappointed once after six years experience in Kentucky."—Mrs. J. D. S., Keswick, Va.

Prices: 60c each; $5.00 per 10.

Climbing and Clinging Vines

With their variance in color, their beauty of foliage and blossom, their grace wherever used, these vines frequently provide the finishing touches of any planting. Some adhere to the masonry, some must be trained through lattice or trellis and others with their tendrils will cling tenaciously, unshaken by wind or weather.

Ampelopsis

A. Englemannii (Improved Virginia Creeper). Valuable for covering old fences, etc. Leaves red in fall. **40c each.**

A. Veitchii (Boston Ivy). The beautiful self-clinging vine that is used to cover walls of stone or brick. Leaves form a dense sheet of green as they overlap each other; a little difficult to start, but when once established requires no further care. Foliage changes to a crimson-scarlet in the fall. **40c each.**

Clematis Hybrids

These popular vines are known and planted everywhere for the profusion of beautiful, large flowers they produce. Not as hardy or healthy as C. paniculata, but when once established are worthy of all the extra care in getting them started.

C. Jackmanii. Large purple. **75c each; 3 for $2.00.**

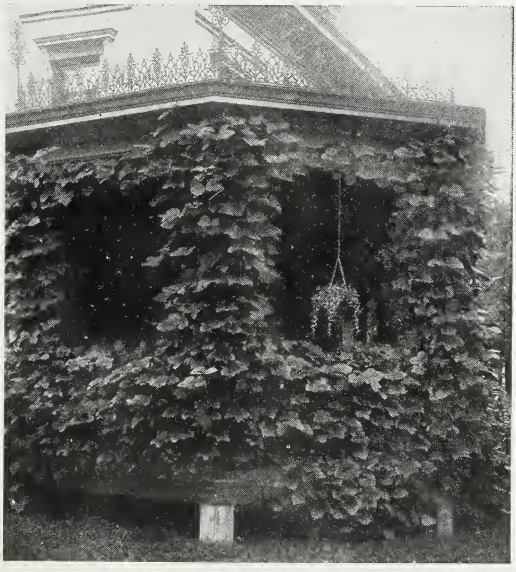
C. Andre. Large red. **75c each; 3 for $2.00.**

C. Henryi. Large white. **75c each; 3 for $2.00.**
We import our stock of these.

C. paniculata. The small white, sweet-scented varieties that are beautiful both in foliage and blossom. **40c each.**

English Ivy - Hedera Helix

Hedera helix (English Ivy). An excellent evergreen vine, with glossy green leaves, unexcelled for covering walls in shady or cool places. May be used for porch or window boxes for all year effect. When closely sheared makes a good edging for walks or borders, being hardy and evergreen.



Kudzu Vine - Pueraria Thunbergiana

Clematis Paniculata.

Euonymus - Bittersweet

E. radicans. A slow growing vine, that adheres to the masonry and remains deep green all winter. For tall foundation and where only a small vine is wanted this will be excellent.

E. radicans vegetus (Evergreen Bittersweet). Another evergreen clinging vine of more robust habit, perfectly hardy and especially valued because of the profusion of red berries that hang on for several weeks. Attaches itself to either wood or masonry and from all indications this will prove one of the most valuable vines, once it becomes well known.

Honeysuckle - Lonicera

Hall's. This is the popular evergreen honeysuckle, used by everyone for screen, beauty and fragrance. Blooms continuously and easy to establish. It is also evergreen,

Coral Honeysuckle. Flowers bright scarlet, little fragrance. Strong grower and hardy.

Kudzu Vine - Pueraria Thunbergiana

We have so many calls for a very rapid growing, twining vine to cover unsightly objects, for quick effect where other vines are too slow, that we list this vine. It belongs to the pea family, has insignificant flowers, but the foliage is very large, of attractive green color, and specimens have frequently grown 30 feet in a season after established.

Trumpet Vine - Bignonia

A robust, woody vine, twining tightly with numerous tendrils along its stems. Leaves are dark green. Very desirable for covering summer houses, arbors, trees or rustic bridges.

B. radicans. The most familiar variety, with its scarlet flowers. Native. **50c each.**

Wistaria

A rampant clinging vine that has the robust vigor of a wild grape and the matchless beauty of a rare exotic. Colors both white and purple.

Prices: 40c each; $3.50 per 10. Note exceptions.

Quick Reference List of Trees and Plants For Special Purposes

Foundation or Base Plantings

Note descriptions for height.

THOSE SUITED FOR "FRONT LINE PLANTING."

Japanese Barberry. See pages 30, 37.
Spirea Thunbergii. See page 35.
Spirea Anthony Waterer. See page 34.
Hypericum. See page 32.
Abelia. See page 29.
Deutzia gracilis. See page 31.
Globe Arbor-Vitae. See pages 27, 28.
Greek Juniper. See page 24.
Mugho Pine. See page 26.
Savin's Juniper. See page 25.
Pfitzer's Juniper. See page 25.
Yews. See page 27.

FOR INTERMEDIATE (4 to 6 FEET)

Spirea Van Houttei. See page 35.
Spirea Reevesii. See page 35.
Purple-leaved Barberry. See page 30.
Hydrangea. See page 32.
Golden Bell. See page 32.
Weigelas. See page 31.
Abelia. See page 29.
Calycanthus. See page 31.
Kerria. See page 34.
Snowberry. See page 36.
Arbor-Vitae in variety. See pages 27, 28.
Retinispora in variety. See pages 26, 27.
Junipers in variety. See pages 24, 25.
Holly. See page 28.
Boxwood. See page 24.
Japanese Snowball. See page 36.

TALLER GROWING FOR HEAVY PLANTING OR CORNERS

Tamarix aestivalis. See page 36.
Amoor River Privet. See pages 33, 37.
Regel's Privet. See pages 33, 37.
Viburnum lantana. See page 36.
Althea. See page 32.
Mock Orange. See page 34.
Spirea prunifolia. See page 35.
Loniceras. See page 33.

For Street or Avenue Planting

Pin Oak. See page 22.
Sugar Maple. See page 21.
Norway Maple. See page 21.
Sycamore. See page 23.
European Linden. See page 19.
Elm. See page 19.
Ash. See page 18.
Lombardy Poplar. See page 22.

Trees for Quick Effect

Ash. See page 18.
Catalpa. See page 18.
Russian Mulberry. See page 20.
Weeping Willow. See page 23.
Silver Maple. See page 21.
Lombardy Poplar. See page 22.
Sycamore. See page 23.

Trees That Flower

Catalpa. See page 18.
Dogwood. See pages 19, 31.
Red Bud. See page 23.
Horse Chestnut See page 19.
Linden. See page 19.
Magnolia. See page 20.
Tulip Poplar. See page 20.
Flowering Crab Apple. See page 29.
Japan Varnish. See page 19.
Hawthorn. See page 31.

Plants That Color in the Fall

Ash. See page 18.
Dogwood. See pages 19, 31.
Sweet Gum. See page 19.
Sugar Maple. See page 21.
Red Maple. See page 21.
Barberry. See pages 30, 37.
Hawthorn. See page 31.
Snowball. See page 36.
Oaks. See page 22.
Tulip Poplar. See page 20.
Japan Varnish. See page 19.
Sumac. See page 34.
Spirea prunifolia. See page 35.

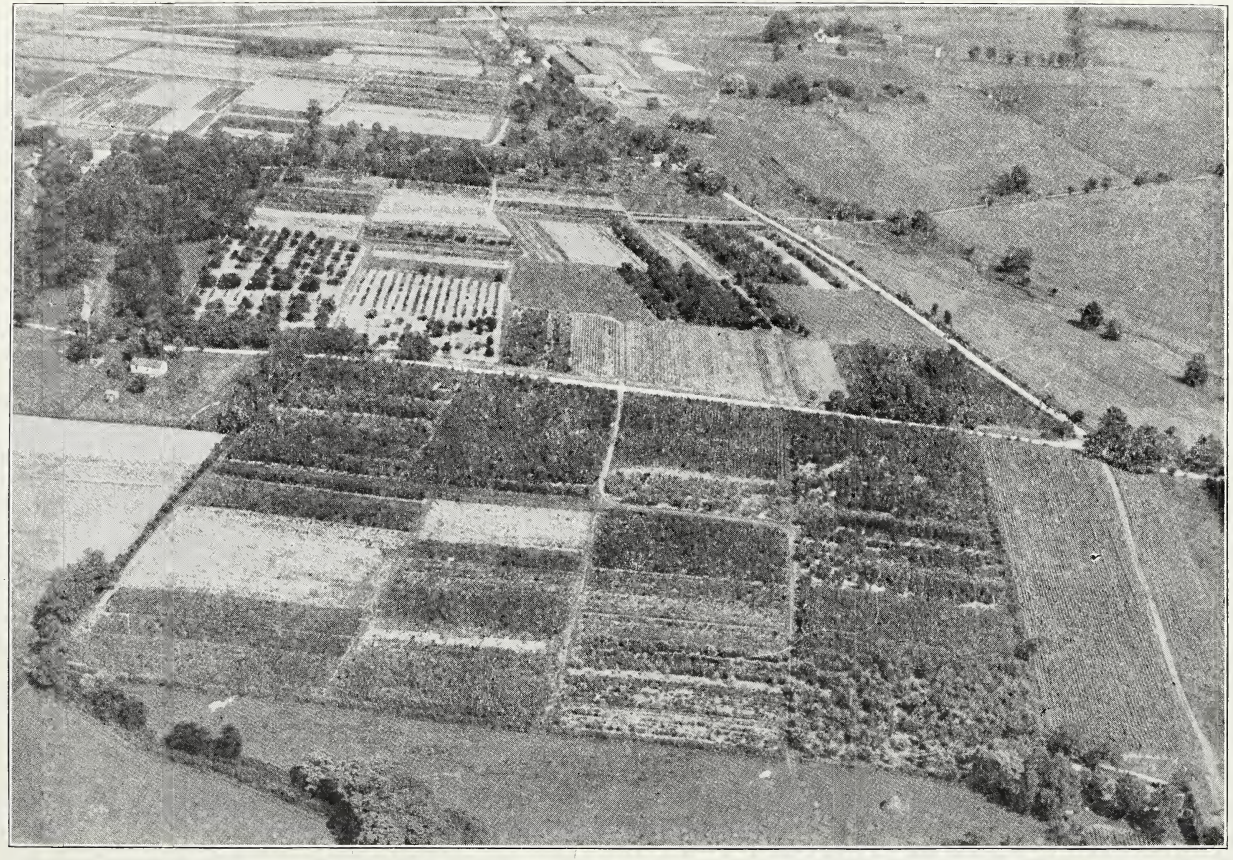
For Screen Planting

Note descriptions for height at maturity.

Lombardy Poplar. See page 22.
Willow. See page 23.
Practically all shade trees. See pages 17-23.
Norway Spruce. See page 25.
Hemlock. See page 28.
Pines. See page 26.
Bush Honeysuckle. See page 33.
Altheas. See page 32.
Deutzia. See page 31.
Mock Orange. See page 34.
Snowballs. See page 36.
Privets. See pages 33, 37.

Woody Plants for Partial Shade

Boxwood. See page 24.
Hemlock. See page 28.
Junipers. See page 25.
Yews. See page 27.
Mugho Pine. See page 26.
Holly. See page 28.
Euonymus. See pages 31-45.
Abelia. See page 29.
Barberry. See pages 30, 37.
Dogwood. See pages 19, 31.
Red Bud. See page 23.
Hypericum. See page 32.
Privets. See pages 33, 37.
Snowberry. See page 36.
Witch Hazel. See page 32.
Coralberry. See page 36.
Weigela. See page 31.
Golden Bell. See page 32.
Snowball. See page 36.
Kerria. See page 34.
Calycanthus. See page 31.
Mock Orange. See page 34.
Rhodotypos. See page 34.
Aralia. See page 30.



From the western end looking due east. Note ware house (upper center) about a mile away. Thousands of trees, particularly ornamental plants, are to be seen here.

H.
HILLEN
& S

BLUE GRASS

Lexington,

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Weigela. See page 31.
Golden Bell. See page 32.
Snowball. See page 36.
Kerria. See page 34.
Calycanthus. See page 31.
Mock Orange. See page 34.
Rhodotypos. See page 34.
Aralia. See page 30.

Twenty Unusual Values in Nursery Stock

Showing a few of our special collections. Here you have an idea of the vigorous stock that is going into these assortments.

HERE IS A REAL OPPORTUNITY. These twenty collections of nursery stock are made up of choice trees and plants backed by the reputation and reliability of Hillenmeyer's Nurseries. We realize from the unusual number of calls we have for assistance in choosing varieties that a large percent of the purchasers of nursery stock do not know what selection to make. These collections are carefully chosen with the idea of filling exactly the needs of the average planter. You may purchase any one with the assurance of getting the best in variety and season. We also will send pruning and planting instructions with each order.

TERMS. Remittance must be sent with order. We prefer that you use enclosed order card only. All shipments by express except those specially noted. ORDER EARLY before assortments are broken.

PACKING AND STORAGE CELLARS.
We have thousands of square feet of floor space here. Every tree and plant immediately on being dug is hustled into the warehouse. With every protection from the drying winds or sun it is graded, inspected and packed. Handling stock in this manner insures its reaching you with maximum amount of vitality.

Our Special Offers

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 1

This collection of **10 Apples** is just the one for the small garden or suburban lot. It will contain three summer, two fall and five winter varieties. Will cover the fruiting season like a "blanket." 4½ to 6 ft. size. Regular price, $5.00.

Special by Express Only $4.50

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 2

Same as above but in 3-4½ ft. size. Regular price, $4.50.

Special by Express Only $4.00

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 3

If you want **Peaches** from the last of June to October we will give you in this assortment of 10 excellent peach trees, varieties that will keep you in fruit all summer. They will be selected in about this proportion—four white, five yellow free- and one clingstone variety. 4½- 6 ft. size. Regular price, $5.00.

Special by Express Only $4.50

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 4

Exactly as above except in our medium 3½-5 ft. Regular price, $4.50.

Special by Express Only $4.00

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 5

A still smaller size offered here that can be sent by parcel post. Price includes postage. 2½-4 ft. size. Regular price, $3.25.

Special by Parcel Post $2.75

We will send you our large catalogue upon inquiry. It is illustrated, entertaining and instructive. If interested ask for one.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 6

Fruits in variety.

2 Apple 2 Plum 4 Peach
1 Cherry 1 Pear

This will give you fruit from May to October and longer. If your space needs 10 trees this is our prize collection. Number one size. Regular price, $7.30.

Special by Express Only $6.50

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 7

Some folks prefer the smaller trees. Same as above in assortment but in the 3½-5 ft. size. Regular price, $6.30.

Special by Express Only $5.75

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 8

Small Fruits. Here's a collection that surely is a fine one for any home owner's lot. Grapes to trail along the fence, the currants and gooseberries along the garden walk, and postage paid too!

6 Assorted Grapes
4 Choice Gooseberries
4 Red Currants
25 Red Raspberries No. 1
25 Black Raspberries
Regular price, $4.95.

Special by Express Only $4.00

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 9

Grapes should be planted 6 to 8 ft. apart. Here is a dandy collection, in all colors, early and late and at a reasonable price too for heavy vines with postage paid. Regular price, $2.50.

Special by Parcel Post $2.00

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 10

Or if your space permits, we'll increase the number to 25 and make a selection that will cover the entire fruiting season and send them postage paid. Regular price, $6.25.

Special by Parcel Post $5.00

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 11

Every Garden Needs These Plants. Just fill in the order number and the mail man will deliver.

100 Asparagus 5 Rhubarb 5 Sage

By parcel post of course. Regular price, $3.50.

Special by Parcel Post $3.00

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 12

Shade Trees. Here are six assorted shade trees, three rapid growing and three of the hard-wood type. These are our best.

2 Soft Maple, 6 to 8 ft. 1 Pin Oak, 6 to 8 ft.
2 Sugar Maple, 6 to 8 ft. 1 Elm, 6 to 8 ft.
Regular price, $5.75.

Special by Express Only $5.00

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 13

Exactly as shown above but larger size, 8-10 ft. Regular price, $9.25.

Special by Express Only $8.00

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 14

Exactly as above, 10-12 ft. size. Regular price, $12.00.

Special by Express Only $10.50

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 15

This collection of **Blooming Shrubs** is carefully assorted for use along the foundation of your home. Blossoms and berries from April to April and varying in height from 2 to 5 ft.

4 Spirea Van Houttei for taller growth.
2 Spirea Reevesiana for intermediate.
2 Spirea Thunbergi for smaller growth.
4 Japan Barberry for border. Best sizes.
Regular price, $6.00.

Special by Express Only $5.00

OUR OFFICE.
This building is something over a hundred years old and one of the landmarks of the community in which we have lived so long. Hillenmeyer's Nurseries, too, are old, being established in 1841. We mention this because it is suggestive of our permanency and reliability.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 16

Another **Dozen Shrubs** for medium height that mature at 3 to 6 ft. Note the flowering period, too. You will make no mistake in trying this one for a group planting on your lawn.

3 Golden Bell. March.
4 Spirea Van Houttei. May.
2 Weigela. May.
1 Hydrangea. August.
1 Snowberry. Fall.
1 Hydrangea. June.
Regular price, $6.00.

Special by Express Only $5.00

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 17

Still **Another Collection of Blooming Shrubs,** designed for a background or for screening low, unsightly objects. This embraces the very best plants of their respective blooming season. Ultimate height, 6-12 ft.

3 Bush Honeysuckle. Tall and spreading.
3 Mock Orange. Tall.
2 Deutzia. Erect.
1 Double Althea. Tall.
3 Spirea Van Houttei. Intermediate.
Regular price, $6.00.

Special by Express Only $5.00

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 18

The **Old-Fashioned Perennial Garden** or border of your mother or grandmother can be started with this fine collection of perennials and biennials. All the summer months will be brightened with flowers of this collection. 12 plants post or express paid. Regular price, $2.65.

Special Price $2.00

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 19

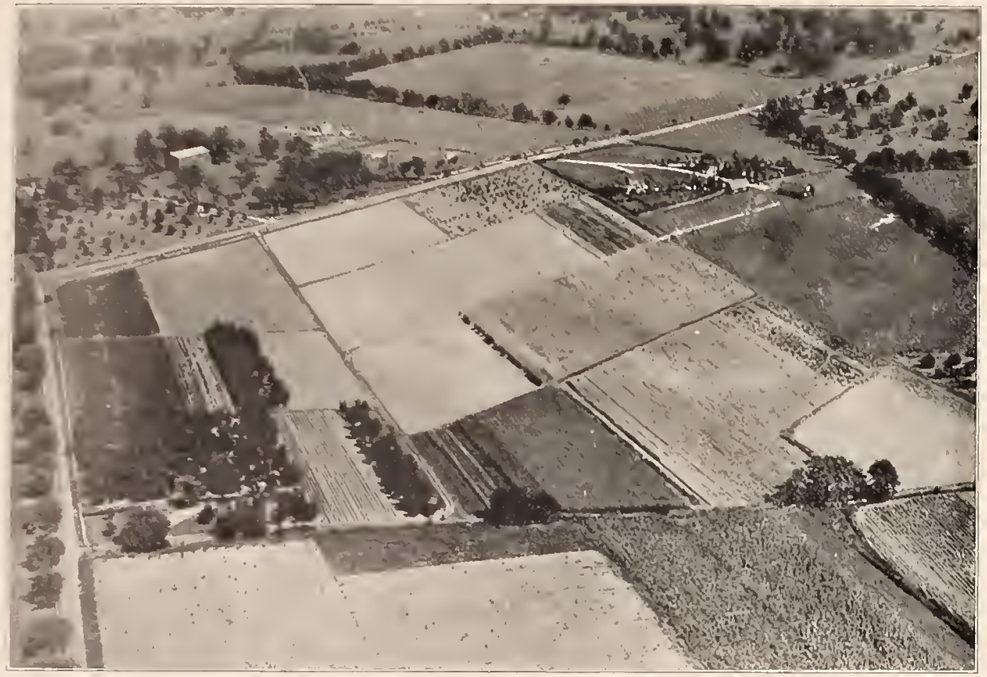
24 plants as above post or express paid. Regular price, $5.25.

Special Price $4.50

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 20

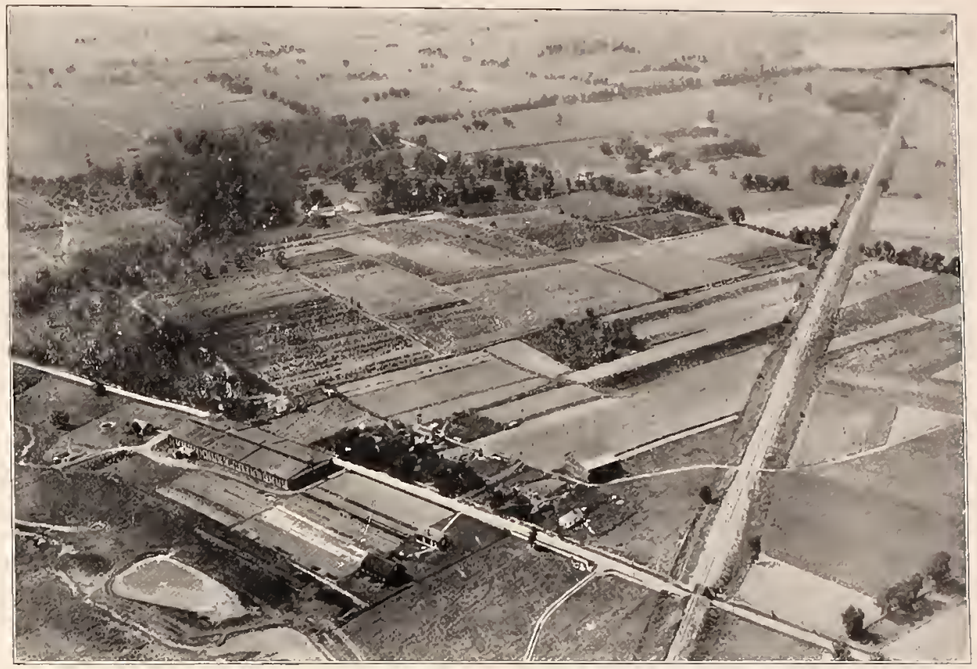
50 plants as above post or express paid. Regular price, $10.00.

Special Price $9.00

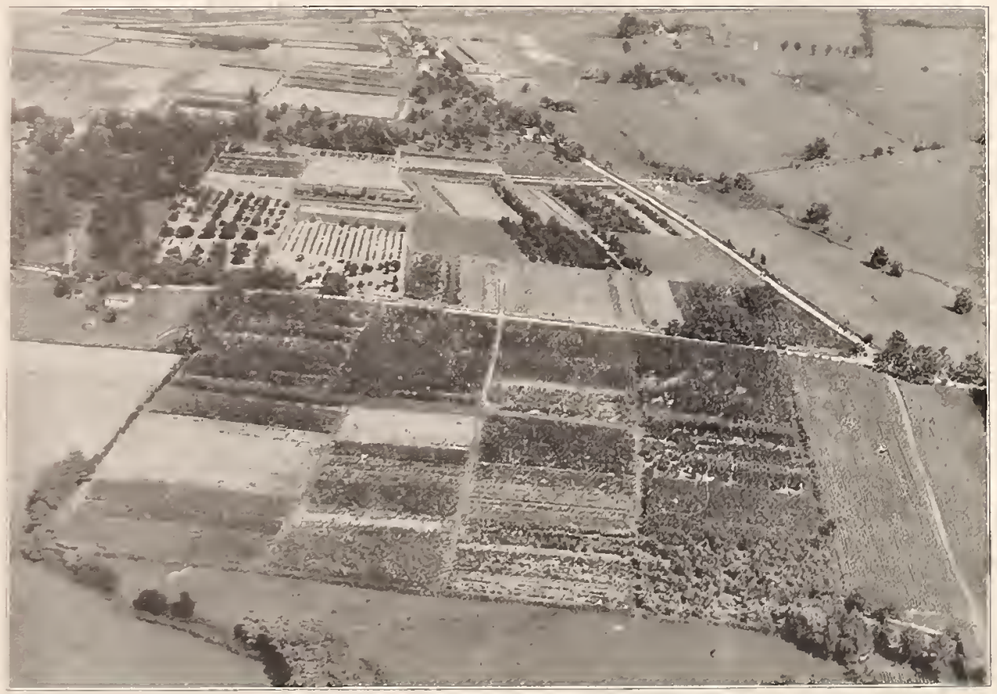


Taken over our Georgetown Pike Place. In the distance at right center may be seen our homes.

Here is a Pictorial Story
of
Hillenmeyer's Nurseries
while it only partially covers our extensive area, it shows many thousands of trees and plants growing in these blocks.



Where the Southern railroad crosses the Sandersville Road. This is an excellent view of a portion of the "Home Place."



From the western end looking due east. Note ware house (upper center) about a mile away. Thousands of trees, particularly ornamental plants, are to be seen here.

H. F. Hillenmeyer & Sons

BLUE GRASS NURSERIES

Lexington, Kentucky

View from over the office looking north. In the immediate foreground you can see two long blocks of evergreens. In the distance are our vineyards.

USE THIS ORDER SHEET

H. F. Hillenmeyer & Sons

Nurserymen

Lexington, Ky.

60

REMMITTANCE WITH ORDER, OR C. O. D. SEE CATALOG.

Amount Enclosed

Check .....$_____

Money Order $_____

Exp. Order..$_____

Draft .....$_____

Cash.....$_____

Stamps.....$_____

Date _____ Forward by { Express / Mail or / Freight

NAME { Mr. / Mrs. / Miss } _____

Street—Box or Rural Delivery _____

Post Office _____ Ship to if Different from P. O. _____

County _____ State _____

If Out of a Variety, we Subsitute a Similar kind Unless Notified Otherwise.

Quantity	Variety	Size	$		Quantity	Variety	Size	$
						TOTAL		
						AMOUNT FORWARD		

For Dry Places

Junipers in variety. See pages 24, 25.
Mugho Pine. See page 26.
Aralia. See page 30.
Barberry. See pages 30, 37.
Privets. See pages 33, 37.
Bush Honeysuckle. See page 33.
Yucca. See page 41.
Deutzia. See page 31.
Sumac. See page 34.
Coralberry. See page 36.
Ash. See page 18.
Hawthorn. See page 31.

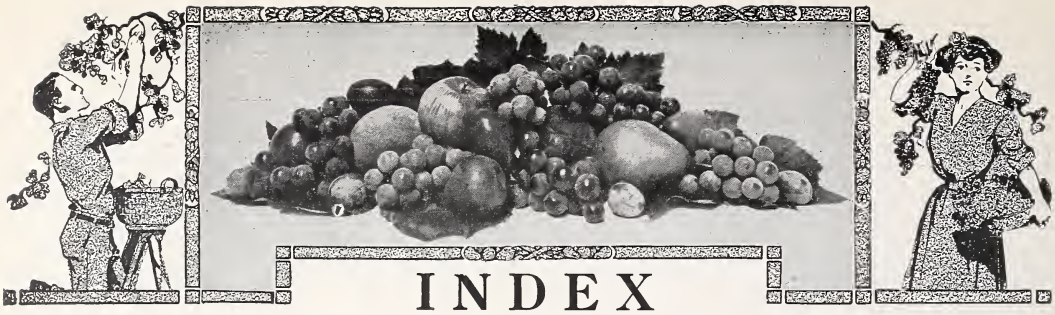
For Moist Places

Birch. See page 18.
Maple. See page 21.
Sweet Gum. See page 19.
Sycamore. See page 23.
Cypress. See page 19.
Willow. See page 23.
Tulip Poplar. See page 20.
Lombardy Poplar. See page 22.
Red-twigged Dogwood. See page 31.
Spirea Douglasii. See page 35.
Elder. See page 34.
Ash. See page 18.
Elm. See page 19.
Oak. See page 22.
Hemlock. See page 28.
Arbor-Vitae. See pages 27, 28.
Snowball. See page 36.
Tamarix. See page 36.
Linden. See page 19.
Larch. See page 19.

Attractive of Bark and Berry

Snowberry. See page 36.
Coraiberry. See page 36.
High Bush Cranberry. See page 36.
Red-twigged Dogwood. See page 31.
Euonymus. See page 34.
Barberry. See pages 30, 37.
Dogwood. See pages 19, 31.
Privets. See pages 33, 37.
Sumac. See page 34.
Wayfaring Tree. See page 36.
Bush Honeysuckle. See page 33.
Elder. See page 34.

Warehouse. This is a summer view of our big packing and storage plant. All stock is brought from field and then billed and packed under roof. How much better than letting the roots dry out in the open, as is the case with a great many nurserymen not so well equipped.



INDEX

	Page
Abelia	29
Abies	24
Acer	21
Adam's Needle	41
Althea	32
Amygdalus	29
Anchusa	38
Apples	5, 6
Aquilegia	38
Aralia	30
Arbor-Vitae	27
Ash	18
Asparagus	14
Baby's Breath	39
Barberry	30, 37
Basswood	19
Beech	18
Berberis	30
Betula	18
Birch	18
Blackberries	13
Blanket Flower	39
Boxwood	24
Bridal Wreath	35
Buddleia	31
Butterfly Bush	31
Buxus	24
Calycanthus	31
Campanula	38
Canterbury Bell	38
Carnations	38
Catalpa	18
Cercis	23
Cherries	9
Chrysanthemums	38
Columbine	38
Coralberry	36
Coreopsis	39
Cornus	19, 31
Crataegus	31
Currants	12
Cydonia	34
Cypress	19
Deciduous Shrubs	29-36
Deciduous Trees	17-23
Delphiniums	39
Deutzia	31
Diervilla	31
Digitalis	39
Dogwood	19, 31
Elder	34
Elm	19
Euonymus	31
Evergreens	24-28
Exochorda	31
Fagus	18
Fir	24
Flowering Almond	29
Flowering Crab	29
Forsythia	32
Foxglove	39
Fraxinus	18
Fruits	4-13
Gaillardia	39
Ginkgo or Salisburia	20
Golden Bell	32
Golden Glow	41
Gooseberries	12
Grapes	11
Grasses	40
Gum	19
Gymnocladus	19
Gypsophila	39
Hackberry	19
Halesia	32
Hamamelis	32
Hawthorn	31
Hedge Plants	37
Helianthus	39
Hemlock	28
Hibiscus	32, 39
High Bush Cranberry	36
Holly	28
Hollyhocks	39
Honeysuckle, Bush	33
Horse Chestnut	19
Horseradish	14
Hydrangea	32
Hypericum	32
Ilex	28
Iris	40, 41
Japanese Bellflower	41
Japan Cypress	26
Japan Quince	34
Juniper	24
Juniperus	24
Kentucky Coffee Tree	19
Kerria, White	34
Koelreuteria	19
Larch	19
Larix	19
Larkspur	39
Ligustrum	33
Lilac	36
Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub	33
Linden	19
Liriodendron	20
Lonicera	33
Magnolia	20
Maiden Hair	20
Mallow Marvels	39
Maple	21
Meadow Sweet	34
Mock Orange	34
Morus	20
Mulberry	20
Oak	22
Oxydendrum	33
Painted Daisy	41
Peaches	7
Pears	8
Pearl Bush	31
Pecans	23
Peonies	42
Perennials	38-42
Philadelphus	34
Phlox	41
Picea	25
Pinus	26
Pine	26
Platanus	23
Platycodon	41
Plums	10
Poppies	41
Poplar	22
Populus	22
Privet	33, 37
Pyrethrum	41
Pyrus	29, 34
Quercus	22
Raspberries	13
Red Bud	23
Red Hot Poker	41
Reference List	46, 47
Retinispora	26
Rhodotypos	34
Rhubarb	14
Rhus	34
Rose of Sharon	32
Roses	43, 44
Rudbeckia	41
Sage	14
Salix	23
Sambucus	34
Seed Potatoes	14
Shasta Daisies	41
Shrubs	29-36
Snowball	36
Snowberry	36
Snow Drop	32
Spirea	34-35
St. John's Wort	32
Strawberries	12
Sumac	34
Sunflower	39
Sweet Shrub	31
Sweet William	41
Sycamore	23
Symphoricarpos	36
Syringa	34, 36
Tamarix	36
Taxodium	19
Taxus	27
Thuya	27
Tilia	19
Tritoma	41
Tsuga	28
Tulip Tree	20
Varnish Tree	19
Viburnum	36
Vines	45
Wahoo	31
Wayfaring Tree	36
Weigela	31
Willow	23
Witch Hazel	32
Yew	27
Yucca	41

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